FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT BOLIVAR COMMEMORATIONS

Calls for Flexible Solutions

PY241152 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0102 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Jul (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today said that Latin America needs solutions that are commensurate with its regional problems, adding that Latin American nations must appeal to the understanding and solidarity of all free nations of the world in their task to consolidate democratic regimes.

Alluding to the present economic situation of Latin America, Alfonsin reasserted that the oppressive debts of the Latin American countries and the heavy burdens imposed on us for access to international credits are the most important factors that undermine the economic development of the region.

Speaking tonight at the headquarters of the San Martin National Institute during a ceremony to unveil a bust of Simon Bolivar, which was attended by the Venezuelan ambassador, national officials, and the diplomatic corps, Alfonsin said that "we must urgently seek to implement more flexible long-term solutions." Alfonsin alluded to the present Latin American situation by noting Bolivar's theory that Latin American nations cannot achieve freedom and independence in isolation.

Regarding the present economic situation of the region, Alfonsin said that today we are enduring the results of a serious and unprecedented crisis that in general terms is equally affecting us all, and that it is one of the greatest challenges that we have confronted at the continental level in the past few decades.

Discusses Need for Unity

PY241623 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1508 GMT 24 Jul 84

[President Raul Alfonsin speech in Bolivar, Buenos Aires Province on 201st anniversary of Simon Bolivar's birth -- live]

[Excerpts] The independence of our nations will not be real, total, and final until we attain unity and integration in Latin America. [applause] This independence and this unity are indispensable conditions for the development of our countries and the enforcement of democracy. And this democracy is based on and gains strength from peace within and between our nations.

If we want to be really independent, we must understand that the mandates of Simon Bolivar and of San Martin compel us above all to consolidate peace among our peoples because independence is impossible if we divide ourselves and oppose each other's view through violence. Independence is impossible if by unfortunate and tragic circumstances in any of our nations we engage in domestic war, because then we would not even know what we are fighting for and because extracontinental interests would then try to intervene for reasons we do not need to enumerate and in order to halt authentic demonstrations of freedom and independence. [applause] Nor can there be independence unless we work like these men did for the benefit of peace in the continent.

San Martin was proud when he was appointed head of the liberating expedition with the agreement of the Chilean Senate. San Martin also signed various proclamations on behalf of the Peruvian people in Lima. However, above and beyond his actions in Argentina, Chile, and Peru, he considered himself, above all, an American man. [applause]

Simon Bolivar could not conceive of a divided Latin American continent. To confront the risks that could endanger the fight for independence, he used to reassert that there was no possible enemy for a united Latin America.

These concepts must direct our current actions in order to finally put an end to border conflicts which divide us and in some cases allow arms races, which is an immoral action in countries that have not yet overcome the hunger problem.

We must all pursue this objective and we must feel it in our heart, just as the children were singing a few minutes ago. It is necessary that we all rest totally assured that working for the unity of Latin America is working for our own unity and independence. [applause, chants]

For this reason, we must understand that we are all fighting for the same thing and that we must not engage in futile discrimination because this is the appropriate time to work together for a new international economic order and for international justice in order to show the most developed northern countries that in our continent we are not digging trenches for agression and wars. We must also tell these countries that we do not seek aid but rather that we will raise our voices and demand that it be understood once and for all that no aid is helpful when it is considered that the well-being of northern countries depends on the extreme poverty and isolation of southern countries. [applause, cheers, chants]

This is the appropriate time to continue the great works of our liberators and to start to reinforce our independence from all kinds of imperialism. This is the appropriate time to demand respect for all our rights. This is the time to raise our voices and say that discriminatory measures cannot continue to be adopted against our foreign trade. This is the time to convince ourselves that we must expand Latin America's foreign trade; it is the time to convince ourselves that we must all work together to again reconcile our financial policies and to fight successfully against the evils of giving privilege to monetary interests rather than to production on a world scale. [applause, chants]

ALFONSIN SAID CONSIDERING REPLACING GRINSPUN

PY231547 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1453 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jul (DYN) -- According to informed sources, President Raul Alfonsin may be considering the possibility of replacing Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, though he has not yet made a decision.

Regular official sources have neither confirmed nor denied the numerous reports on the possible resignation of Grinspun that several morning newspapers carried today. However, it has been learned that the president is considering Grinspun's position and his possible replacement.

In the meantime, Central Bank President Enrique Garcia Vazquez is being mentioned as one of the persons on the list of three possible candidates for the post if Grinspun is replaced.

The same sources indicated that the reports published today by several papers that Grinspun submitted his resignation to President Alfonsin on 18 July, the day before he delivered his message detailing his economic plan, are "absolutely untrue."

NEW FALKLANDS PROPOSAL TO BE PRESENTED AT UN

PY241458 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2011 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpt] A spokesman of the delegation that is accompanying Foreign Minister Dante Caputo on his visit to the United States confirmed at noon today that the Argentine delegation to the 39th UN General Assembly to be held in September will present a new proposal on the conflict with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland over the South Atlantic islands.

The new proposal to be presented to the UN General Assembly and the talks held on 18 and 19 July between the Argentine and UK delegations in the suburbs of Bern, which were severed due to British intransigence on the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, were the main subjects discussed at the meeting held last night between Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. REACTION TO BERN TALKS

PY242200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1334 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today stated that vis-a-vis the "lack of willingness for holding talks" on the part of the government led by Margaret Thatcher, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, Jeane Kirkpatrick, "appreciates very much" the Argentine diplomatic action to "ease the tension" in the South Atlantic and "to channel the dispute in terms of holding a negotiation."

On the other hand, Caputo said that he had forwarded to the IMF director a copy of the document entitled the "Consensus of Cartagena." However, Caputo made it clear that the meeting he held yesterday with Jacques de Larosiere "was unrelated to the negotiations concerning the Argentine foreign debt because I do not have any power at all to conduct a negotiation of a technical-financial nature."

Despite the failure of the Bern meeting, Caputo reiterated that he was fully convinced that diplomatic negotiations are "the mechanism that we must use to seek a step-by-step, gradual rapprochement (with Great Britain) in order to effectively tackle the main issue which is the sovereignty" of the Malvinas Islands. Caputo made these statements over the telephone from Washington for Radio Mitre and Radio del Plata in Buenos Aires.

Caputo denied that an alleged second meeting with the British will also fail because "what is of concern during this first stage of the negotiations is not to embark upon substantive negotiations over sovereignty, but to admit that this problem exists and to see how a series of meetings may be scheduled in the future in order to negotiate on this point."

Caputo stated that if relations with Great Britain would have been resumed without considering the sovereignty issue then "we would have rebuild our relations falsely and unrealistically and all the headway that could have been achieved on other points would have been feeble and insecure."

Caputo said that during the meeting he held yesterday with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz he reaffirmed that "we Argentines are willing to conduct diplomatic negotiations" concerning the Malvinas Islands conflict.

Caputo stated that since Argentina "now has a democratic government, a government which has a way of viewing things that is completely at odds with the former government, we felt that it was indispensable to hold an informal and broad dialogue, a dialogue which would include the gist of the conflict."

Caputo stated that he was not "at all repentant" for having decided to send an Argentine delegation to the Bern meeting and that, on the contrary, he felt "rewarded" by the resolution issued by the Chamber of Deputies approving the actions taken by the Foreign Ministry in that regard.

Caputo assured that Kirkpatrick gave a "positive reaction" vis-a-vis the Argentine position in the Bern meeting and stated that the U.S. political leadership concurs on "the current difficulties" in reestablishing the relations between Argentina and Great Britain after the Malvinas war in 1982.

Lastly, Caputo said that there is "a chance" that the former U.S. secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, will come to Argentina at the official invitation of the Argentine Government.

CAPUTO DISCUSSES LATIN AMERICAN DEBT IN U.S.

PY241443 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has stated in Washington that Latin America is confronting a crisis similar to, if not worse, than that of 1930. He also noted the need to expedite the creation of appropriate conditions for the economic and political handling of the foreign debt issue.

In his address to the American Foreign Policy Institute, which promoted his trip to the United States, Caputo proposed to find constructive solutions to the present situation for the benefit of all countries. He added that tense situations must be prevented by realistically analyzing the situation and stopping fictitious views from covering up the real situation.

The San Martin Palace head outlined the origin of the present situation, described its expansion, and pointed to the lack of understanding by those who do not realize that, as happened 50 years ago, we currently are faced with a marked change in the commercial flow between our countries -- the Latin American countries -- and the rest of the world.

Caputo remarked that the causes of the present crisis are complex and that they were influenced by various factors. He said that between 1979 and 1980, the large increases in interest rates on the international market caused an abrupt and unforeseen rise in the foreign debts of Latin American countries for reasons foreign to their will and their action.

In fact, Caputo stressed, the overall Latin American foreign debt increased by 50 percent from 1980 to 1983, since between 1981 and 1983 the gross per capita income of the region dropped by 12.5 percent. He added that this was aggravated by an outflow of net capital, with an ensuing highly negative balance for Latin America.

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES UNION NEGOTIATIONS

PY242325 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1916 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (TELAM) -- Labor Minister Juan Carlos Casella last night denied that he would resign his post in the next few days. Casella stated that he would tender his resignation in October, as scheduled, and dismissed the premise that the much-questioned address delivered by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun may have a negative bearing on the viability of the negotations with the labor union leadership. These and other statements were made by Casella during the question and answer session broadcast by Argentine Television Color.

Casella denied that the much-questioned address delivered by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun may have a negative bearing on the viability of negotiations [between the Labor Ministry and the labor unions] and stated that the sides are not seeking an agreement on the implementation of a government program but on certain specific points, such as salaries, which will be the basic point of the agreement.

In response to a question, Casella denied that there are too many strikes. What there are instead, Casella said, are too many conflicts, conflicts that should be resolved by reconciling the stands adopted by the employers and by the workers. Casella thus emphasized that this is due to an understanding among the people that wealth is not being denied them, but that an attempt is being made to distribute wealth in the best way possible.

Questioned on whether he was soft toward Peronists, Casella replied that if to review the problems and to listen to the proposals was being soft then, "I characterize myself as soft," and added that democracy operates in that way.

Concerning the report on his resignation published yesterday by a newspaper, Casella stated that news reports are always respectable but not always correct. He immediately added that he will resign in October, as scheduled. Casella said that he is committed up to the end of July and that he will be leaving his post in order to dedicate himself to the party's activities, since 1985 is a year marked by electoral activities. The reelection of the Chamber of Deputies is scheduled to take place in 1985.

CGT CONSIDERS 'STATE OF ALERT' FOR WORKERS

PY232105 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) might place workers on a "state of alert and mobilization," news reports indicated yesterday, in preparation for tomorrow's meeting between CGT leaders and Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella.

The CGT Executive Board meets today to prepare for the Ministry talks which are to centre on wage demands. The outcome of the talks could determine whether the CGT agrees to proceed with the socio-economic contract between labour, business, and the government.

Meanwhile, a government source yesterday said the "atmosphere is not right for serious discussion of a contract" since the "unions have started a wage campaign and seek to demand the most possible."

On the strike front, 5,000 Mar del Plata fishermen continued their indefinite stoppage by rejecting a Labour Ministry order to lift the walk-out and begin compulsory arbitration proceedings. The Ministry could now declare the strike illegal. For its part, the Argentine Chamber of Fishing Trawlers said it had lifted all disciplinary measures against strikers as a sign of goodwill.

In a separate development the Mar del Plata branch of the Union of Fishing Industry Workers held polls over the weekend with Abdul Saravia barely winning reelection as secretary-general. Saravia's grouping made up of traditional Peronist unionists, just survived the challenge by coalition of left-wing groupings, winning 2,722 to 2,433. Saravia won the previous elections, held in 1975, by polling over 95 percent of the vote.

New protest measures by the bank clerks' asscoiation, the Metal Workers Union (UOM), and the dockers' union (SUPA) are slated for this week. Four-hour work stoppages by bank clerks are to begin on Wednesday and continue through Friday, while the UOM is to start two-hour stoppages on Wednesday which will lead up to a 62-hour strike set to begin on August 1.

The SUPA has called for a 48-hour walk-out to start on Wednesday, though Casella has fixed a Tuesday meeting with union leaders to try to avert the crippling of the nation's 22 ports. Casella today meets with leaders of the FATUN [Argentine Federation of National University Workers] university non-academic staff union to try to head off new strike action by the sector. FATUN secretary-general Miguel Roldan yesterday warned new strikes might be announced if their wage demands are not met by Wednesday.

JOINT STAFF MEMBERS DISCUSS DEFENSE RESTRUCTURING

PY241919 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1213 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA) — Defense Ministry sources have reported that after 3 hours of debate at the Joint Staff building "a significant agreement" was reached on joint planning and restructuring of the military institutions. A report given by the press department of the Defense Ministry said that Chief of Staff General Julio Fernandez Torres, the chiefs of staff of each of the Armed Forces, General Ricardo Pianta, Rear Admiral Ramon Arosa, and Brigadier Teodoro Walner, respectively, yesterday presided over a meeting of mroe than 40 military officials where the joint planning matter was considered.

The report stated that "part of the objectives planned for the implementation of the national defense policy within the military field" were achieved at yesterday's meeting. The Defense Ministry report said that principles for an agreement to change the national defense doctrine were agreed upon at yesterday's meeting, just as the government has promoted it. The military also agreed upon the need to make planning, logistic, pur chases, communications, and intelligence activities compatible.

The meeting began at 0830 and ended at approximately 1200. Fernandez Torres spoke for almost an hour, followed by the members of the Joint Staff.

It was emphasized that future purchases will be made jointly, which will imply the savings of large amounts of resources and the possibility of making the performance of the equipment acquired or manufactured in the country more compatible.

The ministerial report adds that the "established objectives for implementing the national defense policy in the military field are being achieved" through these meetings.

BULGARIAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY242330 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1626 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (DYN) -- Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo I. Khristov arrived in Argentina today to participate in several meetings which will take place within the framework of the Bulgarian-Argentine Joint Commission which is currently analyzing the possibility of increasing bilateral trade.

The Bulgarian minister was welcomed at Ezeiza International Airport by Argentine Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero, who emphasized Argentina's drive to "diversify its foreign trade."

Khristov explained that his talks with Argentine officials will not be restricted to trade alone, but will include aspects related to scientific, technical, and cultural exchange.

Speaking to the journalists the Bulgarian minister indicated that trade between his country and Argentina has been growing in recent years, but emphasized that "it is below the potential of the economies of the two countries." Khristov added that currently this trade amounts to approximately $50 million per year and made it clear that this amount could be "trebled" next year.

STATE-OWNED COMPANIES' SALE REPORTED, DENIED

PY241658 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1259 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA) -- Papel Prensa S.A., which manufactures newsprint, TELAM news agency, and Aero Chaco and Austral Airlines are some of the 20 state-owned companies the government intends to sell, according to a report carried by a newspaper today.

The report says that "according to official plans, the enterprises might be transferred through intermediary stages of concessions, licensing, or operation permits, subject to buying options."

Other enterprises mentioned in the AMBITO FINANCIERO front-page report are: Patagonia Iron of Sierra Grande (Hipasam), River Fleet (some of its units will be sold), FORJA, SIAM, AFNE, Opalinas Hurlingham, Buenos Aires Central Market Corporation, Eudeba, Las Palmas Sugar Company, Lagos del Sur, Llaves Industry, Misiones Paper Company, Inc, Minting House, Patagonia Alkali Company, Buenos Aires Catering, and Conasurd.

AMBITO FINANCIERO reports that "the companies will be offered for bids or auctioned as a whole or in parts," and that "this is only a partial list of a broad spectrum of companies...giving priority to those that have worse problems, demand more expenses, or cause difficulties for the national administration."

[Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 24 July reports from Government House that "Secretary General of the Presidency German Lopez has just denied a report carried by a newspaper today that the government intends to privatize 20 state-owned enterprises, among them Eudeba, AFNE, Papel Prensa, TELAM, and the Minting House. He noted that the report is wholly irresponsible and without basis, adding that the privatization commission is proceeding with its work to decide when and how transfers are advisable."]

FOREIGN DEBT INCLUDES 'ILLEGITIMATE PORTION'

PY222020 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Jul 84 p 9

[Text] Cordoba (DYN) -- Ricardo Molinas, head of the National Administrative Investigations Board, said here yesterday that Argentina's foreign debt included an "illegitimate portion" of between seven and eight billion (thousand million) dollars allegedly stemming from fictitious transactions by multinational companies. Molinas said it was yet to be determined whether these amounts were actually paid or were still included in the country's liabilities. He said the board will shortly publish its decision on the inquiry into the case of adulterated petrol "which will cause consternation because of the seriousness of the crime and the names of the people involved." Molinas said the people involved included officials connected with the State Oil Board (YPF) and members of the Armed Forces.

ATOMIC ENERGY BOARD BEHIND IN PAYING BILLS

PY231854 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- The National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) is $a5.34 billion (thousand million) [pesos] in arrears and has some debts going as far back as last December, the commission announced. In a report provided to provincial party congressmen, the CNEA blamed its poor credit standing on the national treasury which, it said, up to last June 30 had only provided the commission with 4.12 percent of its allotted expenditures.

Deputies and senators representing provincial parties in the National Congress requested the information as part of their "plan of action" aimed at pressuring the government into giving the CNEA enough funds to continue with its nuclear energy programme.

Those participating in the plan of action are: Senators Elias Sapag and Jorge Solana (Neuquen Popular Movement), Carlos Gomez Centurion (San Juan Bloquista Party), Ricardo Leconte (Liberal-Corrientes), Gabriel Feris (Autonomist-Corrientes), and four deputies from Jujuy, San Juan, La Pampa, and Neuquen, including Maria Cristina Guzman of the Jujuy Popular Movement.

Though lacking influence in the Lower House, the provincial party congressmen are expected to join with Peronist senators in the Upper House during debates on the 1984 budget in order to pressure the government into allotting more funds to the CNEA.

60,000 TONS OF RICE TO BE EXPORTED TO IRAN

PY211807 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1027 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Concepcion del Uruguay, 21 Jul (TELAM) -- Some 60,000 tons of rice will be shipped to Iran from the local port. The Argentine Federation of Rice Cooperatives has signed an agreement with the National Grain Board and the Iranian Embassy in Argentina for exporting rice produced mostly in Entre Rios. The shipment of the rice through Concepcion del Uruguay will avert the limitations encountered at Buenos Aires port.

The National Grain Board has rented a mechanized warehouse from the rice producers in Concepcion del Uruguay to store the exportable harvest.

The agreement for the export of rice to Iran was ratified at a meeting attended by Vice Governor Martinez Garbino and National Senator Ricardo Laferriere.

JUSTINIANO APPROVED IN MINISTERIAL POST

PY241846 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has approved Industry, Commerce, and Tourism Minister Freddy Justiniano in his post because he is fully identified with the political guidelines of Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], which has been ruling the country since October 1982.

The industry, commerce, and tourism minister resigned from his post exactly a month ago as a consequence of the social pressure which emerged due to the uncontrolled sugar price increase.

PAZ ZAMORA TO SUE AQUI MAGAZINE FOR SLANDER

PY241157 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2348 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jul (EFE) -- Bolivian Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora will sue the left-wing weekly AQUI which has accused him of being involved in President Hernen Siles Zuazo's kidnapping at the end of June. Last weekend the weekly reported that Paz Zamora and his party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, knew all about the aborted coup which took place in Bolivia on 30 June.

After meeting with President Hernan Siles Zuazo, Paz Zamora told the journalists that "AQUI's irresponsible handling of information sought to create a conflict in the very core of the executive branch." He added that these reports are part of the campaign to destabilize the democratic process, a campaign implemented by various political sectors "which are using lies to undermine truth."

According to the weekly, "Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has decided to postpone his visit to Bolivia scheduled for August because he was informed of Paz Zamora's involvement in the coup."

Paz Zamora categorically denied these reports and announced that the Spanish Government will also issue a statement on the "monstrosity which extremist political sectors are trying to involve me in."

ALTERNATIVA MAGAZINE DESIGNATED AS 'CLANDESTINE'

PY242200 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The persons responsible for the magazine ALTERNATIVA have no legal status. Therefore, in keeping with the press law issued in January 1925, the publication has been designated as clandestine. According to an investigation conducted at the Bolivian Information Ministry and the Identification Department of the Bolivian Police, ALTERNATIVA Director Ariel Beltran and Chief Editor Juan Arias have no legal status and have not complied with the laws related to the publishing of the magazine.

A report issued by the head of the police Central Records Department, Major Carlos (Cortez Monje), states that a review of the police files reveals no personal identification documents were issued to Ariel Beltran or Juan Arias.

The Public Relations Department of the Information Ministry has reported that ALTERNATIVA has not complied with the requirements related to the publishing of printed news media and not written request has been submitted for this purpose.

In one of its issues this clandestine publication blamed the events in the Cochabamba Command and Staff School on Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora and Defense Minister Manuel Cardenal Mallo. This report was labeled an attempt at undermining the prestige of high-ranking government officials, in a letter which the defense minister sent to Minister of Information Mario Rueda Pena asking him to take appropriate action against those responsible.

Cardenas Mallo stated that the reports published by ALTERNATIVA go beyond mere distortions of the truth and misinformation, openly violating Articles 2, 4, 5 and 13 of the press law issued in January 1925. According to this law those newspapers, magazines or any other publication which fail to list the names of directors and chief editors will be labeled clandestine.

According to that law, issued almost 50 years ago, this clandestine status will be punished with a fine ranging from 200 to 500 Bolivian pesos which will be levied on owners, managers, or publishers of the media.

Furthermore, Article 13 of the above law stresses that publications which offend persons or organizations are guilty of a crime, whether the charges are true or not.

These articles of the law are some of those mentioned in the letter which Defense Minister Cardenas Mallo sent to the minister of information asking him to take suitable action in view of the slanderous reports by ALTERNATIVA.

COB LEADER INSISTS ON DEBT POSTPONEMENT

PY250215 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] will insist on the postponement of the foreign debt payments, according to Juan Lechin Oquendo, top leader of this organization. Lechin said that the government must implement daring measures because the people cannot be allowed to go hungry in order to pay the high interest rates of the creditors.

As to the creditors' threat to impound Bolivian assets, Lechin Oquendo said that the COB has at no point ruled out the possibility that the international banks would act in an arrogant manner. However, it is up to the government to deal with them and to maintain its decision to postpone the payment of interests.

Lechin returned to work today after an absence of approximately 20 days. Speaking about the strike of public servants, he said that it was untimely.

NATIONAL PRESS UNION CRITICIZES MEDIA OWNERS

PY241932 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The national press union has reiterated a public denouncement of some news media which are mishandling the concept of freedom of press and of information. The communique refers to the direct violation of the law on the hiring of nonprofessional journalists, thus promoting a loss of jobs for professionals. The document also denounces the attitude of the owners of some news media who call themselves journalists for the sole purpose of profit, but they are really just news media owners.

PANAMERICANA RADIO DECRIES UNIDAD'S STATEMENT

PY241826 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Something unusual: The editorial of a communist newspaper states that Radio Panamericana lies. In fact, the mouthpiece of the pro-Soviet Communist Party, which is edited in La Paz, has attacked the Bolivian press. It cites Radio Panamericana, among others, as a news medium that misinforms and lies.

Perhaps our listeners have never read this newspaper. It is UNIDAD, a weekly of the Bolivian Communist Party. A paragraph of that weekly states that EL DIARIO, EL MUNDO, Radio Panamericana, and Radio Nueva America misinform and lie.

Although this publication does not merit our attention because it is the political mouthpiece of foreign elements, the frequency with which the country's news media are attacked in the recent past is rather alarming.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR NAMED -- Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (EFE) -- The Argentine Government today appointed Gaspar Luciano Taboada as the Argentine ambassador to Bolivia. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jul 84 p 1 PY]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- The new Mexican ambassador to Bolivia, Ricardo Galon Mendez, today presented his credentials to President Hernan Siles Zuazo at Government House. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84 PY]

NEW YPFB GENERAL MANAGER NAMED -- In compliance with supreme resolution No 199131, dated 28 June 1984 and signed by the president of the Republic and the energy and hydrocarbons minister, geologist Juan Gonzalo Carrasco Fernandez on 3 July assumed his post as general manager of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB). [Excerpt] [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Jul 84 p 3 PY]

POPULATION GROWTH PREDICTION -- According to a prediction made by the Directorate of Population Policies of the Planning and Coordination Ministry, Bolivia has a yearly population growth rate of nearly 2.3 percent. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jul 84 p 9 PY]

AIRLINE FLIGHTS TO BRAZIL RESUME -- Cochabamba, 3 Jul (PRESENCIA) -- The Lloyd Bolivian Airline [LAB] will on 6 July resume its flights to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro with return flights to La Paz on the same day, according to LAB commercial manager Roberto Iriarte. [Excerpt] [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Jul 84 p 7 PY]

INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT INAUGURATED -- At noon yesterday Viru-Viru International Airport at Santa Cruz officially inaugurated its operations during a ceremony that was attended by the Bolivian civil aeronautics minister, the Japanese ambassador to Bolivia, and other important personalities. [Summary] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jul 84 PY]

PDS TO PROPOSE DIRECT ELECTIONS IN 1987

PY241432 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] As soon as the congressional recess ends, the Social Democratic Party [PDS] intends to propose at the beginning of August a new amendment establishing direct elections in 1987 and reducing the term in office of the new president to 3 years.

The initiative belongs to Nelson Marchezan, government leader in the Chamber of Deputies. This proposal will be very similar to that which President Figueiredo submitted to and then withdrew from Congress last month. The same senator who wrote the previous amendment proposal, Senator Adelbar Jurema, is writing the new one. During the act of withdrawing the last proposal, he had sworn to never again fulfill similar tasks. With this amendment proposal, the PDS intends to overcome the impasse regarding the current institutional crisis, limiting the term in office of the next president, either Paulo Maluf or Tancredo Neves.

FORMER PDS PRESIDENT TO RUN WITH NEVES

PY200155 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The former Social Democratic Party [PDS] national president, Senator Jose Sarney, has agreed to run for vice president on the ticket of Governor Tancredo Neves, the sole opposition candidate for president. Sarney expressed his acceptance after meeting with Vice President Aureliano Chaves, Senator Marcos Maciel, and Deputy Jose Lourenco, the main leader of the PDS Liberal Front.

GIOCONDO DIAS ON COMMUNIST PARTY LEGALIZATION

AU231430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] The struggle for the legalization of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] is most closely linked with setting up a democracy. This was stressed by Giocondo Dias, PCB Central Committee secretary general in an ADN interview. Therefore, the Communists regard the struggle for the recognition of their party as part of the struggle for lifting the emergency laws and for working out a democratic constitution by a constitutional assembly.

The campaign for the legalization of the party has already achieved significant successes. Not only more and more forces of the opposition but also government politicians support this demand, Dias stated. Although the Communists are not yet respected legally they are working in all 22 federal states. Over 80 percent of them are young people.

Concerning the Brazilian Government's foreign policy, Giocando Dias stressed that the party takes a differentiated attitude. Of course, the Communists support all aspects of the foreign policy that contribute to strengthening independence. It must be positively assessed that in important questions Brazil contributes to preserving peace. Thus it rejects the creation of the South Atlantic pact desired by the United States and does not allow itself to be included in the adventures of imperialism in Central America. The government in Brasilia also supports the right to self-determination and the independence of Nicaragua and the African states, like Angola. It is regrettable that so far no relations have been established with Cuba.

Concerning the election of the president at the beginning of next year, Giocondo Dias declared that for many years the Communists have been in favor of direct elections and of course will participate in the corresponding nationwide campaign. But even at the presently still valid indirect election the opposition can win, if it unites all forces. The main aspect of the elections is to support a candidate who is in favor of a progressive program.

DEL VALLE ON EFFORTS TO HASTEN BEAGLE ACCORD

PY241857 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The foreign ministers of Chile and Argentina are in continual contact to conclude the Beagle treaty as soon as possible. This information has been provided by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I can only tell you that I have had contacts with the Argentine foreign minister. We talked of the possibility of speeding up the mediation process to see if the pending points can (?be solved) as soon as possible. Then we will be in a position to sign the agreement or treaty (?to end the dispute). [end recording]

Minister Del Valle added that if Argentina is planning to call a referendum, it means that it has accepted an agreement within the overall proposal.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SPAIN FOR PLANE PURCHASES

PY241600 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The Chilean Air Force [FACH] will today sign an agreement with the Spanish Aeronautics Company, Inc. [CASA], under which the FACH will purchase 25 planes and sell 40 Pillan planes. The agreement will be signed by General Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force, and by representatives of CASA. The FACH will be represented by the National Aeronautics Company, ENAER. The fighter planes to be bought will replace FACH flight instruction planes and will bear the designation T-36 Halcon. In turn, the Spanish company will acquire 40 Pillan T-35's manufactured in Chile. In both cases, the planes will be delivered unassembled so domestic labor can be used by each country to assemble them. The agreement will be signed this morning at the aviation school.

INTERIOR MINISTRY EXPELS THREE PERSONS

PY242010 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The government has just decided to expel from the country Juan Eduardo Parra Sepulveda, representative of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] in the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], in the exercise of powers conferred on it by the Constitution and the law. So says the Interior Ministry in an official communique that has just been released.

The communique adds that the terrorist activities of the MIR are sufficiently known to all Chileans and therefore the government, which has the duty of protecting the security of the people, will not allow bands of subversives to attain their anti-social objectives through crimes and violence. So reads the official communique.

It should be recalled that Parra Sepulveda was arrested on Thursday 19 July by personnel of the investigative police and was under custody when the government today adopted the resolution expelling him from the country.

Further Report

PY242235 Paris AFP in Spanish 2134 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Santiago, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Three representatives of the Chilean left were today forced into exile by the government of General Augusto Pinochet, according to official sources. The exiled leftists are: Osiel Nunez, secretary general of the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP); Rene Largo Farias, a radio announcer -- who were detained this this afternoon and later sent to Buenos Aires from Merino Benitez Airport -- and Juan Eduardo Parra, who was expelled from Chile in view of his activities as spokesman for the clandestine Movement of the Revolutionary Left and who had arrived in Buenos Aires a few hours earlier.

MILITARY OFFICIAL DISALLOWS MDP 29 JULY RALLY

PY250255 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] General Rene Vidal, commander of the Santiago Garrison, has denied the Marxist-leaning Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] the authorization to organize a rally at O'Higgins Park on 29 July. In his reply to the MDP request, Gen Vidal stated that by 29 July the park will be undergoing repair work and general preparations for the independence celebration.

LEADERS, UNIONS PROTEST COMPOSITION OF CNT BOARD

UDT Leader Withdraws From CNT

PY242035 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 15 Jul 84 p C 2

[Text] Union leader Hernol Flores yesterday explained that his departure from the National Workers Command (CNT) is due to "my permanent struggle in favor of autonomous and democratic labor unions, which must be free of totalitarian political influences from either the left or the right, and because I do not give in to those who help political sectors which try to use workers for their own purposes."

Flores recently resigned from the leadership of the Democratic Union of Workers [UDT], which is a member of the CNT, after several union leaders who are members of the CNT, after several union leaders who are members of the CNT signed an agreement to add four representatives of the National Labor Coordination Board (CNS) to the Executive Committee of the CNT. In this manner, the number of members of the CNT Executive Committee increased from five to nine: four representing the CNS; one, the United Front of Workers; two, the Chilean Confeferation of Private Sector Employees; one, the Confederation of Copper Workers; and one the UDT. Flores said that this new composition of the CNT Executive Committee "hinders the democratic expression of all the groups represented in the Executive Committee, and makes it possible to adopt measures that willlead the labor command in a direction with which I do not agree."

Flores said that recently the UDT supported an appeal made by the Chilean Air Force General Nicanor Diaz Estrade, retired, asking all the citizens to make an effort in advancing toward democracy.

Flores stated that "we believe that all of us, government, businessmen, political parties, and workers, should give up something." He added that "in the case of the government, I still maintain that the president should resign, in order to make way for a broad social pact which would prevent the radicalization of positions and allow the addressing of the economic crisis, which will not be solved overnight, but rather in years. This situation should be faced in a responsible and mature way if we do not want the enemies of democracy to use it to their advantage."

Flores said that the UDT supports a free, democratic, and pluralist society, "but this objective is unattainable if we do not have a broad consensus, without exclusions, which would work for the long term solution that is required." To this end, Flores proposed the writing of a "clear and categorical alternative program on the commitment to democracy, describing the rights and duties of the various social sectors."

Flores added that Chile is "bankrupt" and in order to overcome the current situation it will have to ask the international community for help. "However, as long as this critical situation lasts, that help will not come." Flores said that by requesting the president's resignation "we are not serving foreign interests, but we are simply acknowledging the reality of a situation that calls for everyone to give up something."

Turning again to the situation in the CNT, Flores said that "the aforementioned agreement allowed the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] to take part in the command of the labor movement. The MDP is an organization that defends the workers' free determination without political influences. Consistent with this position, I have decided to separate myself from the CNT leadership, because I will never give up the idea of independence for the labor movement."

Flores added that "the political problems must be solved within the political parties, and the labor problems within the labor unions. The labor unions have their own activities, which are different from those of the political parties."

Regarding future actions, Flores said that the UDT "will strictly support those initiatives that are compatible with the objectives of its charter and its strategy, this is to say, with a view to construct a democratic, free, participatory, and pluralist society in Chile." He ended by saying "to that end I think it is necessary to demand a clear and concrete definition from those who support certain policies of alliance; they must say what kind of democratic society they want, whether a real democracy or a Soviet-style popular democracy."

Conatrach Leaves Board

PY250308 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 18 Jul 84 p C 5

[Text] The National Conferderation of Federations and Unions of Land Transport Enterprises [Conatrach] has decided to withdraw from the National Labor Coordinating Board and has disavowed the delegate which represents it at the National Workers Command [CNT].

The Conatrach leadership has sent notes to Rodolfo Seguel and Manuel Bustos. These notes, signed by Conatrach President Pedro Monsalve Fuentes and its Secretary General Julio Ortiz Ortega, officially conveyed the above-mentioned decision. Rodolfo Seguel is criticized for his lack "of loyalty toward Conatrach, which is part of the CNT, and which had so far supported this organization as the workers' collective tool for the reinstatement of democracy in Chile."

Monsalve added that "we lament that our loyalty has not been repaid in kind." He went on to point out that Seguel did not consult with Conatrach on his decision to appoint his friend Victor Hugo Gac as Conatrach representative in the CNT "which consultation would have been natural and appropriate in any democratic labor organization." The president of Conatrach went on to say that "in view of this we categorically reject the resolution of the CNT and make it clear that we do not consider Comrade Gac as our representative in the CNT Executive Board."

The second note addressed to Manuel Bustos, president of the National Labor Coordinating Board, a de facto organization, explained that Conatrach is "definitely withdrawing from this organization in order to protect its inalienable sovereignty of a labor union." It added: "Although we have never felt that our sovereignty was being jeopardized by our membership in the National Labor Coordinating Board, it has been violated now because a member of our leadership was appointed to the CNT Executive Board without the prior approval of the appropriate bodies of our confederation."

This desertion has arrived in the wake of that of Hernol Flores, secretary general of the Workers Democratic Union [UDT], who resigned last week from the CNT Executive Board because of similar actions undertaken by Seguel and Bustos against the UDT.

BRIEFS

BANKING SECTOR DATA -- The superintendency of banks and financial institutions has reported that banks had a deficit of 15.123 billion pesos, $150 million, during the first 5 months of 1984, adding that these were mostly national banks, including intervened banks such as the Banks of Chile and of Santiago. Foreign banks made profits ranging from 0.28 to 1.56 percent. The superintendency added that during the same period 18 banks obtained dividends, 9 ran at a total loss, and 18 did not make any profit. It says that overdue and unpaid debts decreased from 116 billion pesos to 109 billion pesos. However, if we include the loans sold to the Central Bank by financial institutions, the total amount of unpaid debts reaches 208 billion pesos. This figure exceeds by 1.5 times the amount of capital and reserves of all national banks, which only reaches 230 billion pesos. [Summary] [Santiago Radio Cooperative in Spanish 1715 GMT 14 Jul 84 PY]

M-19 LEADER ON PEACE AGREEMENT POSTPONEMENT

FL241258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Colombia's M-19 Movement announced here today the postponement of the signing of the peace document between the Colombian Government and the People's Liberation Army.

Alfredo Gomez of the 19 April Movement, M-19, explained in a press conference at the headquarters of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico that the postponement is due to the Colombian Government's vagueness on decisive aspects of the agreement, such as the suspension of the state of siege and military measures in rural areas, which prevent the application in practice of a cease fire.

Gomez explained that this would be the first step toward the signing of the agreement, which also includes a treaty and a national dialogue.

In a statement issued by that organization, it was reiterated that despite this postponement, the intention to reach negotiated solutions is irreversible, and efforts to seek peace in his country would not be spared.

BETANCUR INSTALLS PEACE NEGOTIATION COMMISSION

PA241838 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1613 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota, 24 Jul (EFE) -- In the national palace today, Colombian President Belisario Betancur installed the commission that will negotiate and engage in dialogue with the 19 April Movement (M-19) and People's Liberation Army (EPL) guerrilla groups.

"We want to nationalize peace," the head of state said before the 40 members of the commission, including Andres Almarales of the M-19 and Oscar William Calvo of the EPL.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO HUNGARY -- In 1983 Hungary purchased 9,360 tons of cotton, worth $15.8 million, from Colombia. Fereno Komlosi, chief of Colombia's commercial department, indicated that Hungary also imports coffee, bananas, tobacco, and cacao from Colombia. On the basis of figures from the Colombia Foreign Trade Institute, he said that Colombian exports to Hungary last year amounted to $33.3 million, a 289.2-percent increase compared to 1982, and that Colombian imports from Hungary amounted to just $816,000. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 16 Jul 84 p 12 PA]

BELAUNDE ON PARTIES AGREEMENT, NEW ANDEAN GUARD

PY241550 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2022 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 23 Jul (EFE) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has asked for an agreement among the political parties in the country to prevent any outbreak of violence during the forthcoming campaign for general elections to be held in April 1985.

The electoral campaign, the president stated, "must be a great debate on national problems. The government is open to this debate and is ready to receive criticism."

In remarks published by the local press today, the president stated that the creation of a specialized corps, the Andean Guard [Guardia Andina], is under study, to fight subversion in the Peruvian mountain region. He stated: "I hope to leave to my successor a well-established corps to consolidate peace in the Republic."

While the president of the Republic is requesting debate and tranquillity during the electoral campaign, several organizations are already preparing their strategies and the programs they will offer to the voters. The United Left, which groups with some difficulty several Marxist trends in the country, has issued a document stating that Peru "is marching toward deeper social contradictions," which explains the stoppages and social mobilizations.

Further Report

PY250335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0122 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 24 Jul (EFE) -- Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca today announced that the Peruvian Government is making plans for establishing an "Andean Guard" which is to counter the terrorist Shining Path group in the rugged mountainous areas of Peru.

Percovich Roca stated that the new police body will be made up of inhabitants of the Peruvian Andes area and will be headquartered in the town of Huaytara which is located in Ayacucho Department, some 600 km south of Lima. President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who masterminded this new police body, announced this project last Sunday and has charged the director general of the Civil Guard with its technical details.

General Juan Balaguer Morales today stated that the new institution "will not have an essentially repressive role but one of support of development and progress. In turn, Percovich Roca stated that the idea behind this project is that "the best policeman is the one who is acquainted with the environment where he is to operate.

In this regard, the Andean Guard will recruit inhabitants of the cordillera who are well acquainted with the climate, the terrain, the altitude, the language, and the habits of the Andean area inhabitants.

Percovich Roca, to whose department the new force is to report, stated that the drawings for building the stations of the new force, their cadres schemes, as well as their needs for equipment and financing are currently being studied. Percovich Roca failed to elaborate, however, the number of members or the origin of the leaders and officers that the Andean Guard will have.

The Peruvian police is currently composed of the Civil Guard, which acts both in the cities and in the countryside, the Republican Guard, which is charged with protecting the borders and public buildings and facilities, and the Investigative Police, which is charged with reporting and investigating crimes.

The announcement of the new police force is taking place a few days after the Council of Ministers transferred the control and execution of the antiterrorist struggle to the joint staff of the Armed Forces, thus relieving the police from the bulk of the antisubversive tasks.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON CAPTURE OF TERRORIST LEADERS

PY241358 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca confirmed today the arrest of terrorist Laura Zambrano Padilla, alias Comrade Mechi, one of the subversives most wanted by the police.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] How many, and what are the names of the terrorists that were captured?

[Percovich] Approximately 20 persons were arrested, and at least 8 of them are important leaders of Shining Path.

[Reporter] Is it true that Comrade Mechi, Laura Zambrano, leader of a Shining Path cell, was captured?

[Percovich] The information we have from the Civil Guards is that she was captured. We are now awaiting the confirmation from the investigations police who are taking the appropriate identification procedures. [end recording]

Two dangerous terrorists, including an aunt of Comrade Mechi, who have been intensively hunted by the police, were captured during the predawn hours today in surprise operations carried out by Civil Guards intelligence personnel in Rimac and (Chusica). Sara Diaz Padilla, alias Comrade Carmen, 34 years old, maternal aunt of Laura Zambrano Padilla, was surprised in a house of Ricardo (Bentina) Street in Rimac with a large amount of subversive Marxist-Leninist-Maoist literature.

MORE THAN 7,000 ARRESTED IN POLICE OPERATIONS

PY241841 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0424 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 23 Jul (EFE) -- A government spokesman told EFE today that more than 7,000 people were detained during various police operations conducted in Peru over the weekend. Approximately 3,000 people were detained in Chiclayo, located 770 km north of Lima, and 4,212 in Lima.

Presidential Press Secretary Frank Valcarcel told EFE that Army personnel cooperated with police forces in some of these security operations.

Valcarcel added that the military intervention is based on the "confidential" anti-terrorist measures adopted by the Council of Ministers on 20 July. Valcarcel reported that the main purpose of these dragnets was to capture suspects of both common and terrorist crimes and to control irregularities in the renewal of the "electoral identity card" (a compulsory identity card), which started on Friday throughout Peru.

These operations, which official sources have given little information about, were held in Lima, Chiclayo, and other cities over the weekend.

In Lima and in the local port of El Callao, the operations were conducted mainly in streets, squares, pool halls, bars, movie theaters and nightclubs. Unofficial police sources reported that men, women, and even abandoned children were detained. According to the sources, police detained many people without identity cards, including thieves, suspects, homosexuals, beggars, prostitutes and other individuals wanted by the police.

The police operations were conducted by the Second Civil Guard Precinct and they were referred to as "Offensive 84," "Saturation," and "Strike 84." Furthermore, they followed others carried out in other parts of Peru recently during which several thousand suspects were also detained. The police have announced that more operations will be conducted before the upcoming national festivities which will be held this weekend.

HUANCAYO MARXIST MAYOR MURDERED WHILE JOGGING

PY242330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1759 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 24 Jul (EFE) -- Police sources have reported that Huancayo Mayor Saul Munoz, a member of the Marxist coalition United Left, was murdered today by unidentified individuals. Preliminary reports state that Munoz was machinegunned while he was "jogging" (given in English) early this morning.

PROSECUTOR MURDERED, SHINING PATH LEADER DETAINED

PY231905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1611 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Lima, 23 Jul (AFP) -- It was reported today in Lima that Kehuarucho Cardenas, the prosecutor of Cotabambas, Apurimac, located 900 km south of Lima, has been murdered by presumed narcoterrorists, and last night the City of Ayacucho was left in darkness after an attack on an electricity substation.

The prosecutor, who has been investigating narcoterrorist activity in the zone and who was killed last week in Tambobamba, capital of the province, was brutally murdered before being thrown into the Palcara River, where he was found by the police, the newspaper EXPRESSO reported.

Moreover, some 30 terrorists ransacked a camp and destroyed the COSAPI [not further identified] company electricity substation, near the Huachocolpa mine in Huancavelica, southeast of Lima.

Meanwhile, Wilfredo Ferrer Yrigoyen, alias Comrade Alberto, who is the Shining Path military chief, has been detained in Juliaca, 1,300 km southeast of Lima. Important documents were found in his possession on the third Shining Path conference held somewhere in Arequipa, 1,000 km south of Lima, presided over by Abimael Guzman Reynoso, alias Comrade Gonzalo, the top leader of this extremist group.

65 MORE BODIES FOUND IN AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT

PY241316 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Ayacucho, Peru, 23 Jul (EFE) -- Travelers who have arrived from Pacaicasa and Huayhuacondo today reported that 65 bodies have been found in these two villages over the past few days. The discovery of these bodies further increased the latest death toll in the department where 150 bodies were found between 11 and 16 July in the villages of Chiara, Huanta, Quinua, Rosario, Machente and Huamanguilla.

POLITICAL LEADERS REACT TO PLANS FOR DIALOGUE

PY240310 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces and the political parties will officially begin negotiations on the morning of 26 July. The government might adopt other measures before that date to create a proper atmosphere for the negotiations. It was also known that the Broad Front will continue in the negotiations despite the fact that not all of its members have been politically rehabilitated. Fernando (Vilar) and Bernardo (Hickman) filed this report from our mobile unit:

All these developments were made known upon conclusion of a meeting that was held here at the Joint Staff [ESMACO] headquarters by party representatives and by the three Armed Forces commanders. After the meeting, which lasted approximately 2 hours and 20 minutes, the party leaders voiced their complete satisfaction with the conclusion of the prenegotiation stage, which is to be followed by the formal negotiations that may end on 31 July. On 26 July the representatives of the Colorado Party, the Broad Front, and the Civic Union will meet with the three commanders in chief at the ESMACO headquarters at 1000. Since essential issues will be discussed, it is not yet known whether the Labor Party will attend the meeting. It is now expected that either today or tomorrow the executive branch, through the Public Relations Bureau of the Presidency, will report the rehabilitation of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and the lifting of the ban on most of its leaders. These measures may be implemented through institutional decrees.

Civic Union representative Humberto Ciganda was fully satisfied with the results of the prenegotiation stage.

[Begin recording] [Ciganda] We concluded the prenegotiation stage this morning, as was announced by the Armed Forces. This stage has been satisfactory. We are mainly interested in the lifting of the ban on the PDC, because the Broad Front will thus be able to participate in the elections under this name.

[Unidentified reporter] Will negotiations then begin on 26 July?

[Ciganda] Right. They will begin on 26 July. Today we exchanged views on some topics over which the three negotiating parties had reached an agreement. This will allow the Armed Forces to relfect on the parties' proposals and to adopt a position of their own.

[Reporter] Mr Ciganda, does the atmosphere continue to be appropriate?

[Ciganda] Yes, yes. The atmosphere continues to be favorable. That is why we are moving forward at a satisfactory rate. We hope the situation will improve even further over the next few days.

[Reporter] Mr Ciganda, is the goverment likely to adopt decisions similar to the ones aodpted last week, when institutional acts were repealed?

[Ciganda] Yes, we expect that the government will adopt such measures even on 26 July, when the ban on the PDC will be lifted, as we demanded, thus allowing the party to operate as a Broad Front member.

[Reporter] In other words, the government might adopt some measures before 26 July?

[Ciganda] Yes, they promised us that new measures will be adopted within the next few hours. [end recording]

For his part, Socialist Party leader Jose Pedro Cardozo said:

[Begin recording] [Cardozo] Yes, we are obviously satisfied because we are participating in the negotiations, that is, we, as Broad Front representatives, believe that the situation is such that we can join the negotiations. And this means that there has been progress, because otherwise we wouldn't have been here.

[Unidentified reporter] The government will implement the lifting of the ban on the Broad Front before Thursday. What did the commanders ask from the parties in return?

[Cardozo] Nothing. They did not ask for anything in particular. We agreed to meet on 26 July to discuss an agreement. There were no preconditions.

[Reporter] What is the Broad Front position toward the possibility that some of its sectors may remain banned?

[Cardozo] Well, the Broad Front maintains that the ban on all parties and on all leaders must be lifted. We will struggle to have this demand met.

[Reporter] But will the Broad Front continue negotiating?

[Cardozo] Yes, yes, obviously. [end recording]

Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti and accountant Juan Young were among the first to leave the ESMACO at the end of the talks which is when the two political leaders made the following remarks:

[Begin recording] [Young] This morning we held a round of talks during which we completed the discussion started at an earlier meeting. We can now say that the stage of prenegotiations is over and that in these coming days, on Thursday 26 July, to be precise, we will begin the final stage of negotiations on the institutional aspects of the political solution. The time of the meeting has already been set for 1000 on 26 July.

Thus, we consider that one stage is over and the next one has begun. The two stages are naturally very significant for the country and the only thing left now is the practical enactment of some of the measures which have been promised; this will be accomplished shortly.

[Unidentified reporter] Will it happen between now and Thursday?

[Young] Between now and Thursday and possibly on Thursday, because the question is that when we sit down at the negotiating table on Thursday certain measures should be already enacted. One such measure could be the lifting of the ban on the Broad Front. On this matter there is a definite position but the legal, institutional, or some other type of mechanism is still lacking.

[Reporter] What about the lifting of the ban on Broad Front leaders?

[Young] We did raise this issue and we were told that the final details are being taken care of. What I mean is that the Armed Forces have reiterated that their decision is that the ban will be partially lifted, that there will be exceptions. We have indicated that we are against this position so that difference has been made clear. Therefore, the government will (?unilaterally) rehabilitate the PDC in the next few hours or days.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Young] Yes, we were told that the rehabilitation of the Broad Front will take place under the label of the PDC by means of an institutional act. [end recording]

El Espectador then asked Dr Julio Maria Sanguinetti whether the commanders in chief were notified of one of the main issues which will be brought up next Thursday, that is, the new National Defense Board which would be equivalent to the current National Security Council, but will fall under the jurisdiction of the president of the nation, who will also be the future commander in chief of the Armed Forces. Sanguinetti replied:

[Begin recording] [Reporter, in progress] ...tacitly, that the next president of the nation will chair and convoke this new legal mechanism which will reportedly go into operationon 1 March 1985?

[Sanguinetti] This subject was not specifically discussed today because the subject did not arise. Today we dealt with the so-called prenegotiations. I personally made a few general remarks concerning other topics, but they were very general and we could hardly say that the specific issue was discussed nor that anyone made any specific proposals or accepted anything in this regard. [end recording]

POLICE SAY DEMONSTRATORS TO BE TRIED BY COURTS

PY250135 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Those responsible for the demonstrations staged by the Movement for the Fatherland organization will be tried by the courts. The office of the police chief tonight reported that the people responsible will be arrested and after being properly identified and interrogated they will be sent to the courts.

A police communique states that rallies organized by the Movement for the Fatherland have recently been held in Independence Square and along 18 de Julio Avenue by persons carrying posters and chanting slogans offensive to government officials. The communique added that today, after their daily rally was held in front of the Monument of the Founding Fathers, these persons repeated their insults, shouting, and hampering pedestrians from freely moving or sitting in the central promenades, paying no heed to the appeals for good sense made by the police. The communique added that once the situation returned to normal, the demonstrators went to the Foreign Ministry and City Hall buildings where they broke in, violently repeating their offensive gestures and chants against government officials.

On the other hand, Movement for the Fatherland sources reported to Radio Carve that leaders Leon (Morelli), Jose Maria (Oliu), Guillermo (Seret), Horacio Alfaro, and Alfredo (Antia) have been summoned by the police.

In turn, the same sources reported that in Durazno two demonstrators who were waving posters in the main square have been detained in the past few hours. They were identified as architect Isaac (Apollo) and (Servio del Campo).

IPS: INFLATION ESTIMATED TO REACH 18 PERCENT

WA250711 Rome IPS in English 23 Jul 84

[Text] Caracas, July 23 (IPS) -- Inflation this year will reach 18 percent, two points below earlier official estimates, according to figures released here today by the Central Bank. Consumer prices over the first six months of the year rose by 8.9 percent overall, though the cost of food and drink went up slightly faster by 10.8 percent, the Central Bank said. This marks a sharp rise from last year's inflation, which was running at only six percent for the whole of 1983. That rate, however, was achieved at the cost of negative economic growth and a severe recession. Social Democratic President Jaime Lusinchi, who took office in February, pledged to reactivate the economy while introducing austerity measures which he said would keep inflation at 20 percent for 1984. Venezuelan officials begin talks on rescheduling some of the country's $34 billion foreign debt July 25 in New York. They will be presenting creditor banks with the government's strategy for curbing inflation without resorting to recessionary measures. This economic plan has already won endorsement in principle from the International Monetary Fund, which sent a team here last month.

The plan depends heavily on a "social compact" among the government, trade unions and employers. This compact, however, is showing signs of strain. Over the past few weeks, private sector representatives have clashed with unions and the government, arguing their need for "economic freedom." Employers have opposed the wage rises Lusinchi's government has decreed to alleviate the burden of Venezuela's economic crisis on workers. The private sector is also unenthusiastic about a new law setting up a tripartite mixed commission on wages and prices.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE OPERATIONS COMMANDER -- Division General Ramon Enrique Mendoza Ibarra has been appointed air operations commander in the Venezuelan Air Force, replacing Brigadier General Leonidas Roman marquina Dugarte. He will assume his post today at a ceremony presided over by Division General Carlos Pinaud Arcilla, general commander of the Air Force. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Jul 84 p A25 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul will preside at a ceremony at 1800 today in which various new ambassadors are to be sworn in. They include Enrique Peinade Barrios, as ambassador to Guyana; Santiago Ochoa Antich, as ambassador to Paraguay; Luis la Corte, as ambassador to Colombia; Jose De Jesus Osio, as ambassador to the Barbados; and Gonzalez Sanchez, as ambassador to St Lucia. [Summary] [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 17 Jul 84 PA]

1983 OIL EXPORTS -- According to the latest monthly bulletin issued by the Energy and Mines Ministry, Venezuela exported a total of 1,491,763 barrels of crude oil and byproducts per day to 75 different destinations during 1983. Daily crude oil exports dropped 9 percent in comparison to 1982, while byproduct sales increased from 484,464 to 528,737 daily barrels, or by a factor of 8.3 percent. The United States, which is the main importer of byproducts and natural gas, purchased 261,189 barrels per day, or 49.4 percent, of these products, while it purchased 259,113 barrels per day in 1982. The principal importers of Venezuelan crude during 1983 were Aruba, the United States, Curacao, the FRG, Brazil, Italy, Canada, Netherlands, Colombia, Spain, Chile, Japan, and the Dominican Republic. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Jul 84 p B9 PA]

DE LA MADRID ON BANKING SYSTEM CONSOLIDATION

FL242000 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2023 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Guadalajara, Mexico, 23 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid said today that the consolidation and recuperation of the Mexican banking system has been achieved, as has the orderly and equitable completion of the process of nationalization.

At the first meeting of the nationalized banking system, the chief executive said the redesign of the Mexican financial system is under way and that it is indispensable now that the banking system has been nationalized and necessary to the new stages of national development. He added that the Mexican bank has supported the Immediate Economic Recovery Program (Programa Inmediato de Recuperacion Economica, PIRE), designed to combat the crisis by reducing inflation and strengthening the productive sector and employment, and the structural changes specified in the national development plan.

President De la Madrid said that the new Mexican banking community must balance the care of its own interests with those of its depositors, its users of credit and, above all, the national interest.

NICARAGUA'S RUIZ, TINOCO ARRIVE FOR TALKS

FL241630 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0008 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Officials of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua arrived here today and were received by representatives of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Mexico. The delegation is headed by Commanders Henry Ruiz Hernandez and Victor Hugo Tinoco and by FSLN member Isabel Arguello Martinez.

The Nicaraguan Government announced that Commander Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, would leave Nicaragua today for Mexico City to meet with President Miguel de la Madrid.

In a communique, the Nicaraguan junta stated that the purpose of Ruiz' trip is to examine, with President de la Madrid, the Central American problem and to convey the concern of the Nicaraguan people about the increase in armed aggression. The document indicated that Ruiz and De la Madrid would discuss Nicaragua's official views on the Contadora Group's measures, and the bilateral dialogue between Nicaragua and the United States. The final part of the communique says: With this meeting, Nicaragua reiterates its interest in seeking a solution through dialogue to the problems in Central America and it recognizes once again the Latin American effort, which Mexico consistently supports.

TINOCO: CONTADORA DOCUMENT ACCEPTED 'IN PRINCIPLE'

PA241450 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (AFP) -- Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, has advised Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid that his country accepts the peace and cooperation document drafted by the Contadora Group for Central America "in principle," journalistic sources have reported here. The Nicaraguan official, accompanied by Planning Minister Henry Ruiz, held a "private" meeting yesterday with the Mexican president to inform him of his government's position, several newspapers in this capital have reported.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN TOKYO

FL242130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2043 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 23 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico advocates the revitalization of multilateral economic negotiations to stimulate the North-South dialogue and seek solutions to problems of trade, finances, and the foreign debt.

In a speech at the opening session of the ninth meeting of the Mexico-Japan Joint Cooperation Committee, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete referred to the need for preventing increases in interest rates from affecting the foreign debt. It is urgent that debt servicing be separated from the tendency to increase interest rates in international financing centers, the Mexican official said after referring to the Cartagena meeting of last May during which the problem of the Latin American debt was examined.

The chief of the Mexican delegation noted that at present the most urgent task is the application of measures aimed at reactivating the economy, and pointed out the importance that the opening of industrialized countries' markets has. In that sense, he noted Japan's attitude of opening its market.

With respect to bilateral relations, Navarrete said oil is the dominant factor in Mexico-Japan trade relations, but added that the present meeting's main objective is to seek changes in that situation.

PRI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BE HELD 23-25 AUGUST

WA251118 [Editorial Report] Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish on 10 July on pages 1-A and 17-A carries a report in which Institutional Revolutionary Party, PRI, President Adolfo Lugo Verduzco is reported to have told a gathering of state committee general delegates and chairmen that the 12th national assembly of the party "finally" will be held on 23-25 August.

COSTA RICA

STRIKING BANANA WORKERS CLASH WITH POLICE

PA241652 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] San Jose, 24 Jul (AFP) -- A worker was killed today in a shootout with police at the United Brands banana plantations in southern Costa Rica, whose workers have been on strike for 2 weeks, regional authorities have reported. According to initial reports, worker Franklin Guzman sustained a bullet wound in the groin and died while being taken to a medical center. Other workers were wounded. The shootout that cost Guzman's life broke out when a group of strikers at the Coto 54 farm, in the country's southernmost region, tried to prevent a group of workers from returning to work, which prompted police intervention.

Government Communique

PA250325 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The Costa Rican Government has just delivered an official statement on the incident that occurred this morning in the country's southern zone where a strike by banana plantations workers has been under way. Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal will now read an official communique.

[Begin Berrocal recording] Early in the morning in the southern zone, 20 members of the Civil Police were attacked with stones and firearms by 200 strikers while the former were complying with a court order.

As the result of violence, one worker died, another was wounded, and five civilian policemen were beaten. At this time it has not been possible to determine where the shots came from. For this reason, Colonel Oscar Vidal, Civil Police general director, has been sent to the area to initiate an exhaustive investigation.

The national government deeply deplores that the strike, which has been declared illegal, has generated violence, and caused the death of a worker and wounded others in this area.

The authorities have been acting calmly and judiciously, despite the fact that the strike has been declared illegal and that the strike leaders have been hampering free circulation and the access to labor centers by those workers who want to resume their activities.

The national government denounces the fact that communists have been organizing provocations against legal order and legitimate authorities since 1962. It is a strategy of communism to try to have innocent people killed in order to produce solidarity movements in other areas of the country and discredit the democratic regime abroad. The communists today achieved their objective by having a worker killed, but, in order to safeguard law and peace in the country, legitimate authorities will not tolerate any further violence with the pretext of an illegal strike.

The national government hereby expresses its condolences to the relatives of the worker killed. Disgraces such as this are the result of the communist union leadership's abuse of the workers' good faith. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

STUDIES FIND CHILD MALNUTRITION WIDESPREAD

WA241415 Rome IPS in English 20 Jul 84

[Text] San Salvador, July 20 (IPS) -- Three of every four Salvadoran children are undernourished, according to the Public Health Ministry, and officials here warn that no easy solutions are in sight. The Planning Ministry (Miplan), meanwhile, reported recently that at least 53 percent of the country's children under the age of five -- 467,109 out of a total 881,338 -- are malnourished.

But the Central American University (UCA) in San Salvador maintains that those figures are too low. More than 80 percent of Salvadoran children under the age of five are undernourished, according to the UCA researchers, and about 233,000 children between the ages of one and six are in danger of losing their sight because of a vitamin A shortage in their diet. The UCA noted that information on child malnutrition is only partial, and that the problem may be even worse than the available statistics indicate.

Government officials point out that the civil war, which has gone on for more than four years and claimed an estimated 50,000 lives, makes it difficult to implement health programs and other aid projects for the population. The lack of those programs has a particularly harmful effect on the lower income sectors, who cannot afford private medical care and often lack education on nutrition and health. The Salvadoran Government maintains that it is doing everything possible to help citizens throughout the country, but admits that the shortages of goods and services are unsurmountable under present conditions. Many areas of El Salvador are the scene of daily battles between government forces and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrillas, and officials note that the constant movement by residents in these regions makes it difficult to supply the needed aid.

The Health Ministry report, which did not specify an age bracket, put the number of undernourised Salvadoran children at 643,376. Various ministries are joining forces on the children's malnutrition problem, aided by the World Food Program (WFP), but the government technicians agree that they are only scratching the surface. The government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte stresses that more international aid is needed.

Miplan found that of all Salvadorans who live in rural areas, only eight percent have drinking water and about one-fourth have toilets. Slightly more than 60 percent of the Salvadoran population is rural, according to official figures. This means that, of the three million people in the countryside, only 243,000 have clean water to drink and 760,000 have toilets.

FMLN ON U.S. PLANS FOR 'ESCALATED' INTERVENTION

General Command Statement

PA241450 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[FMLN General Command Statement issued "in El Salvador" on 23 July]

[Text] The Pentagon and the White House have been unable to impose military superiority through the puppet Army. Therefore, the U.S. Government is developing a political and diplomatic campaign throughout the world in order to isolate the FMLN-FDR alliance internationally and to establish the necessary conditions for an escalated intervention in El Salvador.

This greater degree of intervention is manifested in the preparation of the necessary conditions for direct imperialist military action against the FMLN. Using propaganda, the imperialists are making a renewed effort to create the image that the FMLN has technical and financial superiority over the Salvadoran Army's puppet troops.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, citing U.S. Government sources, has reported that, on the instructions of the White House, the Pentagon is considering carrying out aerial saturation bombings of Salvadoran guerrilla positions. According to the newspaper, some of Ronald Reagan's trusted advisers are convinced that the FMLN is preparing a large-scale military offensive that the Salvadoran Army would be unable to resist because of its lack of military resources.

Although Ronald Reagan and State and Defense Department spokesmen have denied the newspaper report, the continuity and persistence of the day and night reconnaissance flights by the U.S. airplanes based in Honduras indicate that a new escalation in the aggression against our people is approaching. Many reports confirm the fact that the National Security Council has ordered the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, to undertake what it described as a vast array of operations that would reportedly include military actions, particularly air attacks.

In the past few weeks, imperialist spokesmen have reported that the FMLN has expensive and sophisticated weapons that were acquired in the socialist countries and brought into the country through Nicaragua. The false report about the existence of SAM-7 missiles, which would permit the downing of the Salvadoran Air Force's criminal mercenary pilots, is part of a campaign of psychological warfare directed at the U.S. people, in order to create the necessary conditions for massive bombing of our territory. At the same time, this misinformation campaign seeks to minimize the huge amount of weapons that our victorious army has seized in battle from the dictatorship's troops. According to the White House and Pentagon's strategists, our possession of this kind of weapon would justify the bombings the U.S. Air Force has alrealy prepared to stage against our areas and people.

All of these actions, which are a mockery of the U.S. Congress and of the people it represents, will be combined with other covert actions by the Central Intelligence Agency and other military adventures that will be justified by staging constant military maneuvers in the region, which will in fact be grave provocations intended to expand the conflict and to justify a massive invasion of the region.

But in order for these imperialist actions to secure internal support, the Duarte government's foreign policy has had to increase its levels of capitulation, as revealed in the speeches that he and his foreign policy officials have made. Duarte states that the FMLN should recognize the current government as legitimate. He expresses his defensive position that there is only one and not two armies in his country. He thus seeks to disregard what is obvious even to the imperialists, who are determined to destroy us. He states that he will not negotiate a portion of power and that he will not hold a dialogue with weapons on the table. Therefore, the main objectives of Duarte's foreign policy are to create the domestic conditions necessary to justify an increase in U.S. intervention and to create an image in the U.S. Congress and people that will permit his government to obtain more economic and military aid from the Republican administration.

However, the internal situation in El Salvador and in Central America in general is becoming increasingly more difficult for the imperialists. The struggle by the Salvadoran people, the rejection of the foreign aggression that the Sandinist revolution is undertaking, the emergence of a popular mass movement in Honduras, and the efforts of broad sectors of the Honduran people to retrieve the country's sovereignty from the U.S. Army are but a few of the current problems that Ronald Reagan must face.

To this we must add the spiraling economic crisis affecting the region's nations and the IMF's pressure to force the region's governments to permit their wealth to be looted [words indistinct].

Although the puppet Army has not yet collapsed completely, there is no doubt that the war is advancing in our favor. The people's forces are more numerous today and have a greater capacity to strike at the enemy. The FMLN is preparing for these higher levels of aggression and, although we do not desire it, we are prepared to face and defeat it.

These are the principal tasks that must be promoted:

We must prepare all party members and fighters in all FMLN organizations, both politically and ideologically; we must sharpen our people's patriotic and anti-imperialistic zeal; we must weaken, annihilate, and seize the weapons of the U.S. imperialist army; we must prepare ourselves politically, ideologically and militarily to face increased aggression; we must construct engineering works to protect the people and our fighters from saturation bombing; we must respect the lives of the soldiers and officers who surrender in combat; we must prepare the masses for active incorporation into the war, with the widespread use of booby-traps and other homemade weapons; we must create an international campaign of denunciation, to stop the U.S. Administration's warmongering plans; and we must continue to pursue our actions and efforts to secure a dialogue that can lead to negotiations seeking a just and dignified political solution, meeting the interests of the working people.

All of these measures must be creatively implemented in facing Duarte's puppet government and the new intervention.

New 'National' Operations

PA241929 (Clandestine) Radio Vencermos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Attention. We announce that in the next few days, the FMLN forces will begin a military operations plan at the national level. We repeat, we announce that in the next few days, the FMLN forces will begin a military operations plan at the national level. In view of these operations, we ask the people to prepare for the interruption of electricity and traffic on the country's highways. New military blows will be dealt to the forces of oppression. We are everywhere, striking at and weakening the enemy! We are winning the war of national liberation!

VENCEREMOS REPORTS RESULTS OF MILITARY ACTIVITIES

PA241902 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpts] On 28 June, the FMLN began the new nationwide "Long Live the Workers' Heroic Struggle, Let Us Defeat Duarte's Capitulation" campaign. This campaign is developing within the framework of the people's increasing struggle to secure their immediate goals and to weaken even further the U.S. plan that uses Jose Napoleon Duarte as a facade. In less than a month, the FMLN's various forces, its guerrilla and militia military units, have combined their constant actions, impeding the puppet Army's genocidal plans.

Attention, Salvadoran people. These are the results of our revolutionary actions. In 47 days of continuous military campaigns at the national level we have inflicted 1,100 casualties on the puppet Army. These include more than 16 officers, all trained by the U.S. military advisers. We also captured 115 prisoners of war, who have already been returned to their families. The dictatorship's loss of 1,100 dead and wounded in this period is equivalent to the loss of an entire battalion.

We are intensely striking at and weakening the dictatorship's Army. We are neutralizing the plan to increase the forces that are equipped by U.S. military advisers.

So far in our military campaign, the guerrilla army has seized more than 248 weapons, including 14 support weapons that include a 120-mm mortar. We repeat, in our military campaign, the FMLN guerrilla army has seized more than 248 weapons from the dictatorship, including 14 support weapons that include a 120-mm mortar. In this campaign, our guerrilla units have fought in new theaters of operation, carrying out an intense sabotage of the dictatorship's war economy, taking millions of dollars from it that were to be used to maintain its military machinery. We have sabotaged 56 electricity transformers, 54 of them at the Cerron Grande hydroelectric plant. We have sabotaged an electricity substation, a gasoline station, 3 locomotives, and more than 11 trucks and fuel tankers. We have destroyed four 120-mm mortars, one 105-mm cannon, one armored vehicle, and various military trucks. Three military trucks have been damaged. The garrison of a Cazadores Battalion has also been damaged by our revolutionary weapons.

All of these intense and general actions have caused a profound and hopeless erosion of the enemy's human and material resources, rendering it completely ineffective. The enemy Army has been unable to mount a single counteroffensive action that would permit it to substantially change the course of the war and the battles in this period. We have the tactical and strategic military initiative. The enemy plans drafted by the Yankee advisers and General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; General Paul Gorman, commander of the Southern Command; and Fred Ikle, the Pentagon's under secretary, are being destroyed by the continuous and general actions of our armed people. We greet the experienced fighters and chiefs of the FMLN's revolutionary armed forces.

GUATEMALA

CONTADORA DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS ARRIVE

PA250317 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The deputy foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, which make up the Contadora Group, arrived today in Guatemala from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on the first part of a tour to various countries in the region. The deputy foreign ministers today met with Guatemalan Foreign Ministry officials. They were welcomed by the deputy foreign minister in view of the foreign minister's absence. A meeting with Head of State General Mejia Victores is not expected during this part of the tour. The group will leave for El Salvador to continue their tour of the region.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA WELCOMES CONTADORA DEPUTY MINISTERS

PA250314 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Laura Ochoa de Ardila yesterday said that the positive aspect of the Contadora Group negotiations is the zeal of the Central American countries to find peace. The deputy foreign ministers of Colombia, Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela held talks with Honduran Deputy Foreign Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez and advisers Carlos Lopez Contreras, Policarpo Callejas, Leo Valladares, Mario Carias Zapata, and Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez.

Ochoa de Ardila said: What we did this afternoon can be summarized as a very friendly meeting. We discussed the observations of the Honduran officials regarding the Contadora document.

She added that when they obtain all of the views of the five Central American countries they will reach positive conclusions. The goals that the Contadora members have set out to attain are being met within the framework of the intentions of this mediating group. She also said that the efforts of the region's nations have been positive, and for this reason we continue with the same enthusiasm to help find peace. She also praised the work done by the commissions appointed by the Contadora Group and the Central American governments. She said: They worked with great enthusiasm and a sense of responsibility. We will continue to say that it was an admirable job, Ochoa de Ardila noted.

The deputy foreign ministers of the countries that make up the Contadora Group arrived in our country to continue their work sessions to achieve peaceful coexistence among the Central American nations.

They were received by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica who held a luncheon for them. Paz Barnica wished them success in their effort and gave a toast in their honor:

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] I want to tell you, deputy ministers, that we view your visit with great satisfaction because it shows the decision of the Contadora Group to speed up its efforts so that there will be a peaceful coexistence in Central America in which economic progress and social transformation will become vast horizons for a promising destiny in this region of the world. I also want to reiterate to you that the Honduran Government supports, with honesty and optimism, the efforts of the Contadora Group, convinced that the countries you represent -- because of their cultural roots and democratic spirit -- objectively understand the origins and implications of the drama made up of suffering, poverty, the threat of war, and the dialectic without ideas and ideals.

In this regard, deputy ministers, we receive you today as messengers and forgers of the solidarity of four friendly nations of Latin America and as promoters of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America which the Honduran Government views as a valuable effort to overcome the overall crisis that burdens this region, which is worthy of a gift of faith for a future of hope.

The peace we all want can only be achieved through true unselfishness to show the decisive political will of the Central American nations. We feel this is the importance of the dedication which Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama have devoted and are devoting to the cause of peace for common development.

I greet you fraternally, certain that you will have fruitful talks with the Honduran deputy foreign secretary and the advisers of the Foreign Secretariat. I also greet you convinced that -- as President Suazo Cordova said in the letter he addressed to the illustrious leaders of the countries that make up the Contadora Group -- the task ahead is a true challenge if it is taken into account that the commitments made by the states must result in thorough negotiations to guarantee security and establish appropriate conditions so that democracy may appear and become consolidated in Central America. Regarding this, I feel that we must face this challenge with moral integrity in a dialogue for understanding. We can be sure that by these actions, we can all forge a victory by all and for all which will serve as a testimony of understanding in a world where international relations are marked by confrontation and expectations.

It is very satisfactory for me, on behalf of the Honduran Government and President Suazo Cordova, to drink a toast to President Belisario Betancur, President Miguel de la Madrid, President Jorge Illueca, President Jaime Lusinchi, you, and the success of Contadora. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

CONTADORA DOCUMENT SAID ACCEPTED 'IN PRINCIPLE'

PA250422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] It has been reported from Mexico City that Nicaragua has accepted in principle the peace and cooperation document drafted by the Contadora Group, although with some reservations regarding mechanisms for arms control and verification included in the document.

The acceptance of the document by the Sandinist government was reported to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid last night by Nicaraguan Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz and Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, Mexican diplomatic sources have said.

Commander Ruiz and Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco met in private with the Mexican president and presented Nicaragua's stance, basically regarding its opposition to the arms control recommended by Contadora because of the war condition imposed by the United States. Nicaragua has stressed its legitimate right to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

According to the same sources, during the meeting De la Madrid received an extensive report on the second meeting between Tinoco and Harry Shlaudeman, U.S. special ambassador to Central America, during which they discussed formalities and procedures for future negotiations aimed at a possible normalization of relations between Washington and Managua.

MINISTRY ON CONTADORA DEPUTY MINISTERS' VISIT

PA250220 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0144 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Foreign Ministry communique issued 24 July]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry hereby announces that a delegation made up of the deputy foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia, members of the Contadora Group, arrived in the country today.

They held a constructive meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, Companero Augusto Montealegre, and Companero Ricardo Wheelock.

The Nicaraguan Government reiterated, detailed, and expanded on its view concerning the Contadora document, stating the need to maintain mutual respect among states and noninterference in domestic affairs, which are the basic principles for a true peaceful solution in the region.

The Nicaraguan Government also reiterated its desire for peace and its willingness to negotiate in the search for Central American peace, security, and stability.

ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON U.S. POLICY, REGIONAL PEACE

AU201929 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Jul 84 p 3

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega interviewed by Antonia Atanascheva -- date, place not given]

[Excerpt] [Atanascheva] In your speech to the UN General Assembly session on September 1983, you condemned the dangerous course of confrontation and arms race and the openly aggressive and interventionist policy followed by the extremely reactionary U.S. circles in the hotbeds of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and the Caribbean. How topical is your assessment today?

[Ortega] It is obvious that the present U.S. Administration follows a hegemonistic course in both economic and military aspect, this policy brings about violence, a military and economic violence against our people who are defending their irrevocable right to national independence, sovereignty, self-determination and social progress. The people of Central America feel this violence particularly strongly because the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism have for dozens of years kindled hotbeds of tension and are now trying to direct events to their own benefit through military means. We know that these hostile actions require a readiness for sacrifice by the people who, as Sandino used to say, are aware of the fact that "the revolution does not want a flower, but a machete." History, however, has supplied us with numerous examples showing that such a policy is inevitably doomed to failure.

[Atanascheva] What are, in your view, the realistic prospects for a successful development of the negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America?

[Ortega] We are in favor of a dialogue, of searching for peaceful ways and of overcoming the crisis. This does not mean, however, that we will accept the attempts to legalize terrorism as an irrevocable element of the political scene in this region. These attempts are perhaps the most noticeable symptom of the inevitable failure of such a policy. However, the proponents of the "big stick" policy will have to ultimately understand that the path toward resolving the conflicts is not the path of military power and intervention, but the path toward a rational and sober approach to the world's problems, to resolving the regional crisis, and primarily, to halting the arms race and averting a nuclear disaster.

The successes with which the young Sandinist revolution will commemorate its fifth anniversary are successes achieved regardless of the aggression, blockade, and blackmail and are the brightest evicence of the inevitable victory of right over might, and of reason over madness. Very few people will remain passive before the indomitable will of a people who have expressed their staunch willpower thus: "If they come they will find only ashes." The people of Nicaragua are adding their poetic talent to their revolutionary optimism with the following verse: "Tomorrow will come and we will put roses on our guns. We will then sow the ashes with faith."

MINISTER DENIES AIR FORCE BOMBED COLOMBIAN CAY

PA241723 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota -- Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal has described charges that Nicaragua was involved in the bombing of Colombia's Sarrania Cay as absurd, inasmuch as Nicaragua does not have an air force.

Cardenal also rejected statements implicating Nicaragua in drug trafficking, and denied that Pablo Escobar Gaviria [Colombian drug trafficker] lives in Nicaragua.

Cardenal admitted that there is tension in some church sectors and explained that the expulsion of 10 priests from the country was the result of their involvement in national domestic affairs. Cardenal, a priest and a Nicaraguan cabinet minister, said that the statements implicating Nicaragua in the bombing of Serrania were originated by the CIA, and added that he wishes that Colombia had downed one of the aggressor airplanes, which would have revealed the truth.

While reiterating his support for the Contadora Group, Cardenal concluded by saying that the Sandinists have confidence in the honesty of the presidential and legislative elections that are scheduled for November, despite U.S. allegations that the elections will require a commission to oversee them and guarantee their purity.

AMBASSADOR PARRALES DISCUSSES OAS SESSIONS

PA242010 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The OAS remains firm in its decision to endorse the efforts of the Contadora Group, and has given it a vote of confidence in its handling of the crisis until positive and definitive solutions are obtained for the Central American conflict. This statement was made by Father Edgar Parrales, Nicaragua's ambassador to the OAS, in the course of an exclusive interview granted to this newscast. In a lengthy but interesting interview, Father Parrales revealed aspects of various OAS sessions at which the attacks on Nicaragua and false U.S. charges against our revolutionary process have been debated. Here is an excerpt of the interview granted by Father Parrales:

[Begin Parrales recording] What is the nature of our work? It is not only to confront ideological, military, and other kinds of aggression, but also to offer, from our own point of view, a true image of the revolution, its plans, purposes, goals, and ends.

Six special sessions were held last year, at which we were accused, by either Honduras, or Costa Rica, of having provoked various conflicts. Their intention was to turn the OAS into a forum for decisions or resolutions on the subject of Central America and Nicaragua. They wanted to turn the OAS into a forum against us. So far this year, four special sessions have already been held, and we have blocked their efforts at all four. The last session was held on Wednesday of last week. More than any of the previous sessions, this one was perhaps most eloquent, in terms of the reactions of those in the room.

The U.S. representative made a number of accusations, all dealing with our domestic affairs. Our strategy was to denounce these initiatives as acts of interference that violate the OAS and UN Charters and the principles of international law, and to demonstrate that once again they were violating their false endorsement of Contadora, while warning the others that they should not fall into the U.S. trap. The situation was such that only El Salvador attacked us in depth, almost repeating in Spanish what the other had said in English.

Honduras adopted a moderate stand. Although it did play along to a certain extent, in the end it said something very important: Leave us Central Americans alone to work things out by ourselves. The others remained silent. They did not even speak up to say that they endorse Contadora. There was total silence. So the debate was over and nothing had happened.

This shows that there is now a clearer understanding of what is taking place in Central America and Nicaragua, or rather with Nicaragua from the standpoint of the U.S. strategy. I see this as a great advancement, because the region's countries have such a clear understanding of the situation now that they refuse to play along with the United States. [end recording]

ENVOY TO MEXICO ON 'FOREIGN MILITARISM' IN AREA

FL240140 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 21 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Marcelo Prieto Jimenez, Costa Rican ambassador to Mexico, said here today in an interview he gave the newspaper EL UNIVERSAL that it is urgent to eliminate foreign militarism in Central America because the region is in danger of becoming a superpower battlefield. He added that, prior to Contadora, his country demanded that armed foreigners be expelled from the region, nevertheless, he said, each of the nations that has military advisers in the region alleged that other nations also had them. Because of this, the conflict could become permanent, as has happened in the Middle East and in southern Asia.

The diplomat said that the Central American crisis has economic and social causes that provoked the violence although there are also political and military considerations that worsen the situation. With regard to Nicaraguan accusations that Costa Rica harbors counterrevolutionaries, he stated that the Nicaraguans refuse to accept the fact that the counterrevolutionaries operate from Nicaragua, as was shown in the attempt to assisnate Eden Pastora. He added that Costa Rica is making an effort to impede the traffic of subversive forces along its common border with Nicaragua, where it has deployed more than 400 policemen and invested great financial resources because it is a marshy jungle zone difficult to patrol. Prieto Jimenez believes that Costa Rica is the victim of violations of its territory and sovereignty that have provoked a confrontation with Nicaragua in spite of the formation of an intergovernmental commission for border problems.

ARCE ON ELECTIONS, PARTIES' TIES TO CONTRAS

PA241715 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The FSLN is not worried about any of the other political parties' candidates. Its concern is to present the people with a government program that continues to promote their social progress, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN National Directorate's Political Committee, stressed yesterday at a press conference held as part of the commemoration of the 23rd anniversary of the FSLN's foundation. On the upcoming elections, the revolutionary leader said:

[Begin Arce Castano recording] Generally, all parties believe that they are in the majority and that their opponents represent a counterweight. However, in our case we believe that there are valid reasons for us to hold this view.

We are an organization that has earned the admiration and respect of our people and that has identified with them, because we created ties with them, risked our lives, and confronted the Somozist dictatorship head-on and with weapons in hand. Our people can distinguish among the various politicians. Several of them have never even been in Nicaragua, or fled the dictatorship and went abroad to (?lead their individual) lives. Others remained here and even participated and collaborated with the dictatorship, playing along with it in the elections so that it could present a democratic image, that is, they accepted assembly seats, which in those days were accompanied by large salaries and the possibility of importing tax-free items, so they imported cases of whiskey, automobiles, and other luxury items. In short, we are sure that our people will be able to distinguish between the quality of our candidate -- Commander Ortega, a veteran fighter for the people's cause who spent several years struggling secretly in the mountains and who was imprisoned by the dictatorship for 7 years -- and those others, who oppose Somozism in world only and did not make any major effort, instead seeking guidelines, from the U.S. Embassy for their political activities. So far we have not seen any candidate who worries us. [end recording]

Several foreign correspondents asked Commander Arce Castano about the possibility that some of the political parties might have links with the counterrevolutionary elements. Commander Arce Castano's answer to this question was as follows:

[Begin Arce Castano recording] We do not believe that the counterrevolution has anything to do with the political parties. The counterrevolution is a mercenary force that, as everyone knows, has been organized, financed, and armed, and is currently directed by the U.S. Government. A characteristic of the politicians who have never been able to maintain a firm and belligerent stance is that when they witness this phenomenon they take a wavering position. It seems incredible that there are still those who believe that the aggression can succeed. Even if the U.S. Marines come here directly, they will not defeat this revolution. But those who are gambling with the possibility that the counterrevolution might cause the revolutionary process to regress do not have their feet planted firmly on the ground. This is what happens with some of these parties. In addition, it is obvious that they are using these arguments merely to hide their own weakness. It would not be strange if, in line with the U.S. strategy to which many of these parties conform so well, some of them might abstain from participating in the election. Although we do not consider this an ideal situation, as we would like to have the chance to demonstrate, in the course of an electoral process, that these groups lack support, we do not see this as having any effect on the elections themselves. [end recording]

NUNEZ ON DATE OF ELECTIONS, CRUZ CANDIDACY

PA241910 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Mr Arturo Cruz will not be able to postpone the elections, Commander Carlos Nunez said yesterday. Mr Cruz has every right either to participate in the elections or to refrain from doing so, but he will not be able to suspend them, Commander of the Revolution Nunez, president of the State Council, asserted yesterday. As for the statement by Cruz, who is the presidential candidate for the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Borard, that the necessary conditions for elections do not exist, the revolutionary leader replied that here in Nicaragua there is a state with revolutionary laws and that unless Cruz wins the election he cannot violate the established order.

[Begin recording] [Nunez] I do not have anything to say to Arturo Cruz. I simply believe that there is a state here, that there are laws in this country, that there is a revolutionary legality and that sufficient evidence of our political determination exists.

I have great respect for Mr Cruz' statement, but unless an individual wins the elections, he cannot violate the established order so the elections will be held on 4 November. If Mr Cruz does not consider this suitable, he has every right either to participate in the elections or to refrain from doing so, but he will not be able to change the date of the elections.

[Unidentified reporter] What kind of following can Cruz have among the Nicaraguan people, now that he has returned?

[Nunez] I think that is really a question to which he himself must respond. I am neither one of Cruz' followers nor a member of the coalition that is proposing his candidacy. I try to respect the electoral law and to act in accordance with it, because I participated in the (?creation) of that law. If he thinks that he can win the Nicaraguan people over to his side and become president, that is up to him. He has the right to dream; he has the right to aspire. The Sandinist Front also plans to keep power, and is currently organizing to do so.

[Reporter] Have you any message for the Nicaraguan people as the registration period draws near?

[Nunez] As in the past, they must organize and mobilize. The must (?also) demonstrate their high level of responsibility. They must register between 27 and 30 July, in order to achieve the goals that we have defined. The pursuit of those goals is a new victory over imperialism and the counterrevolution. [end recording]

CRUZ ON ELECTION CONDITIONS TIMETABLE, FSLN

PA250131 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2206 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Statement read by Arturo Cruz, presidential candidate of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, at the Social Democratic Party headquarters in Managua -- live]

[Text] Good afternoon: Undoubtedly, something abnormal and tragic must be occurring in a country as small as ours for the international press to pay attention to what is happening here. (?A month ago), I said something I want to reiterate today and it is that Nicaragua will again be normal when we devote ourselves to doing what we should be doing, that is, to work for our country's economic development and our people's social welfare. Only then will Nicaragua appear on the fifth page of international newspapers with a large circulation. This will occur when we can read, for example, that the World Bank approved a $50-million loan to build roads in Nicaragua or that the IDB approved a $25-million loan to boost education in this country. What is happening to us is truly tragic.

I have come to Nicaragua to accept with pride -- aware of the responsibility it entails -- the nomination which the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] and the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] made for Adan Fletes, as candidate for vice president, and me to share the ticket.

I am aware of the great difficulties ahead. I am aware that we are not going to be naive. Better yet, let's be very clear: We will not be naive. We know the great obstacles we are facing. We know that for us to conduct an electoral camapign in which we stand a chance of competing against a powerful party, the ruling party, we need to have the necessary conditions that we have been demanding for so long. However, I want to tell you that other than thinking of the elections themselves, I have come to Nicaragua at this moment with an obsession; a thought, which is shared by Fletes and also by all CDN and PCN members. This obsession is that we must put an end to the fratricidal war Nicaragua is experiencing.

Since the time talks began on elections in our country, I have been saying that elections will have no meaning unless they contribute to finding a true, permanent solution to the crisis we are experiencing. I believe that elections are a positive and true substitue for bullets. For this reason, I said last night that we, the Nicaraguan democrats, view the elections as a legitimate means of achieving two things: first, to have a national reconciliation that puts an end to a war in which our best people are dying and which has saddened Nicaraguan mothers, and second, to resolve our differences in a civilized and democratic manner.

We have insisted on the CDN's nine points or demands not out of inflexibility, but because they make sense. One of these points -- repeating what I have said since I arrived in Managua last night -- is precisely the holding of a national dialogue with representatives from all Nicaraguan sectors. Regarding this, I want to say that the group of parties, labor federations, associations, and chambers that make up the CDN and the PCN formally make the following proposal to the FSLN: We invite the leaders of the FSLN to make a profound and sincere reflection and to admit that Nicaragua is going through a profound crisis which we will not overcome by resorting to weapons. It is a crisis we can only overcome through peaceful and political solutions. We urge the FSLN, as a party, and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to begin this dialogue.

[Words indistinct] I want to announce something and I ask Fletes to complement what I will say. I want to tell you that we and our cause are addressing the Supreme Electoral Council because to hold this dialogue we must logically have an extension of the periods required for the registration of party candidates and of coalitions. Therefore, we are stating that it is necessary and advisable that the registration period be extended to 4 August. We are doing this because we feel that if the FSLN leaders are moved by truly national feelings, if they can truly put aside the resentments they obviously have regarding other Nicaraguans and be broadminded, they will do something in the next 24 hours because the fatal deadline, which you all know, will end tomorrow, 25 July.

I must note that we exhort all citizens -- through these means and we will continue to do so everytime we have an opportunity -- to register in the announced period, from 27 to 30 July. We recommend this. Also, the parties that make up our alliance have received an invitation from the FSLN party to meet tomorrow at the party level to discuss matters concerning the emergency law and the electoral process. The leaders of the CDN parties are saying to the FSLN that they agree to meet at the party level. However, we must explain that because the State Council will be discussing the legal status of the PCN and because, on the other hand, we have asked some of our party members to attend an event for CDN parties at the same time, we are suggesting a time that is suitable for both.

We must be very clear when we speak of a dialogue. When we speak of a dialogue we mean an exchange of views between all forces of the country in an effort to end the war. In this respect, I want to be most emphatic in pointing out two things: first, that it is a mistake to think that the Nicaraguan state can be maintained in a constant state of war.

The most we can expect by this obstinate position is Pyrrhic victory. The real solution to our problem is by votes, not bullets. Second, we the candidates and directors of the Democratic Coordinating Board and the Conservative Party of Nicaragua can only serve as some kind of mediators in a predialogue that may lead to that great encounter for national reconciliation.

Commander Eden Pastora Gomez is earnestly hopeful that a solution to this civil war can be found soon. Let us not deceive ourselves; let us not give this war a name to suit our own interpretation. This is a fratricidal war whose causes and consequences should be carefully examined. It is a senseless war because it is maintained on both sides by foreign powers and it is up to us Nicaraguans to get out of this tragic situation.

Mr Adolfo Calero has also expressed his willingness to find a solution to this crisis. He and engineer Alfonso Robelo Callejas have publicly announced their decision to back the initiatives of the Democratic Coordinating Board and the Conservative Party of Nicaragua. In fact, they have stated their firm determination to put down their arms if a peaceful solution is found.

Thus, in our message we exhort the FSLN to think about the historic responsibility due all Nicaraguans. [applause]

To Tour Western Europe

PA242230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1734 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 24 Jul (EFE) -- Opposition presidential candidate Arturo Cruz, 60 years of age, will ask for support for "real elections" in Nicaragua during a tour of Western Europe.

He also said that he will soon be back in Washington to obtain his release from the Inter-American Development Bank, IADB, the institution for which he worked for almost 2 decades.

ARDE STATEMENT SUPPORTS CRUZ-FLETES TICKET

PA241655 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1529 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] San Jose, 24 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) led by Alfonso Robelo Callejas supports the nomination of Arturo Cruz and Adan Fletes as Nicaraguan presidential and vice presidential candidates.

In a press statement sent to ACAN-EFE, the ARDE Revolutionary Committee, composed of Alfonso Robelo of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), Anibal Ibarra of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front (FDSC), Fernando Chamorro of the Nicaraguan Democratic Union/ Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua (UDN/FARN), and Zacarias Hernandez of the Movement of Solidarity With Nicaraguan Democratic Workers (STDC), supports the position taken by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board.

The communique explains that ARDE's support is "based on the political background and moral integrity of the candidates, who would never lend themselves to the legitimization or consolidation of the Sandinist totalitarianism in an electoral farce."

The leaders' statement declares that if the FSLN fulfills the indicated conditions, ARDE will suspend its military actions.

PASTORA ON DEMANDS TO GOVERNMENT, FDN MERGER

PA250026 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Report on an interview with Eden Pastora, "in the mountains of southern Nicaragua" by unidentified journalists; date not given -- passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] Commander Pastora has been here in the mountains of southern Nicaragua since 16 July, visiting camps and explaining to Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] fighters the details of his political struggle, which was recently announced in Washington.

On this issue, Commander Pastora told the newsmen that have entered our mountains: I said nothing new. I have not changed my political and military position. The things that I said in Washington after leaving Caracas' Metropolitan Clinic are the same things that I have been saying for the past 20 years. Even in Somoza's day, and before we became fully involved in the revolution, I said that if the dictator was willing to relinquish power by leading Nicaragua into democracy through free elections, we would put down our arms.

Commander Pastora went on to say that the junta of misgovernment has now betrayed the Nicaraguan revolution, the true Sandinist people's revolution, but he added that if the nine pseudocommanders democratize the revolution, guarantee freedom of the press, respect human rights, separate the state from the Army, hold free elections, and expel the Cuban mercenaries, then we will forget about the war.

The commander said that this is the nine pseudocommanders' last chance, because ARDE supports a direct understanding among Nicaraguans. Here are his words: "We prefer to deal [words indistinct] as nationalists. We support an understanding among Nicaraguans. We realize that we have a problem of semantics: They call us traitors and we call them traitors." It is better to reach an understanding among ourselves "than to deal with foreigners. The National Directorate, like good mistresses, always insist that they must deal with their masters. We would like to hold talks among Nicaraguans, but the National Directorate does not want this. Now that they are up to their necks in water, now that they see that the roof is falling in on them, maybe they will be ready to admit that we must talk, as Nicaraguans. It makes no difference that they have betrayed the revolution. Only Nicaraguans can resolve the problem of the course of the revolution. We can resolve it intelligently through political means, using our God-given gift of speech, or we can resolve it with rifles and machineguns."

Commander Pastora was asked about the political proposal that he made in Washington with Arturo Cruz and Alfredo Cesar. He said: The three of us agreed that if the National Directorate permits a clean electoral process, reestablishes civil liberties, puts an end to press censorship, repeals the emergency law, and guarantees our personal safety, we are willing to return to Managua, to fight in the political arena with dignity and patriotism.

Asked if he is willing to return to Managua if those conditions are met, Pastora said: I do not intend to play the fool or be a prince of stupidity. I will not go to Managua on the basis of a delusion.

I will not be used as an instrument to justify manipulated and dirty elections like those Somoza used to hold. If the nine pseudocommanders pledge before the United States, Europe, and the rest of the world that they will hold elections under the conditions that we have set forth in our political programs and in our Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Plan for National Convergence, then I will seriously consider going back.

Pastora went on to say: I want to stress that I will not be used as a front to justify an electoral farce that has no support and which will be used to deceive our impoverished and blood-stained people.

The world must support our demands, Commander Pastora said. I must exert pressure so that the democratic process becomes a reality and not a cover-up. I cannot write those nine puppets of Soviet imperialism a blank check on which they can play a Machiavellian scheme, he said.

Commander Pastora added: "We are worried about Nicaragua's domestic situation. It seems that all the international organizations are concerned about is Central America peace in general and that they disregard Nicaragua's domestic situation. Nicaraguans are interested in achieving peace inside Nicaragua. If there is peace in Nicaragua, peace in Central America will follow. We have repeatedly said that peace in Nicaragua is the prerequisite for peace in Central America. There can be no peace in Nicaragua as long as there is no freedom: freedom of the press, freedom to clean up the government's political decisions. [Words indistinct] they take away our shops, farms, cattle, homes, work, and our daily bread.

"They should not persecute us as if we were beasts. They persecute us unmercifully, capture us, take us prisoner, torture us, and make us disappear because we have criticized them. As long as these things continue to happen in Nicaragua, there will be no peace.

"Gentlemen of Cancun and Contadora: If this continues there will be no peace in Central America."

On his position -- which some sectors have considered unyielding -- regarding the merger with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], Pastora said: This is a new infamy. No one has fought as hard for unity in Nicaragua as I have. I am not unyielding or irrational. Thus far, my position concerning the FDN has been the same one we assumed with ARDE from the beginning. Some people have shifted their views, he said.

Speaking to the Nicaraguan people with sincerity, Commander Pastora added: I have wanted unity with the FDN from the beginning. However, I confronted the demands of three separate FDN's: the one in Miami, the one in Honduras, and the one that is fighting with all of its might in the Nicaraguan mountains. We have unconditionally united with the latter already, a long time ago. With the Miami FDN, we would unite under certain terms that must be put on paper, not through the risky world of verbal agreements. We will not unite with the FDN in Tegucigalpa under any condition or circumstance, our commander emphasized. If a couple of scheming Somozists were eliminated from the FDN leadership in Honduras, a merger would be possible, he stated.

A foreign journalist who came into the Nicaraguan mountains asked Commander Pastora if he might be the obstacle to a merger with the FDN. Commander Pastora told him: Yes, I am the obstacle. I am trying to prevent the betrayal of the Nicaraguan people again. This damages the personal ambitions of a few who want to return to the past.

He made this statement to newsmen who heard that he was back in the Nicaraguan mountians and came seeking an interview with him.

Another newsman told Pastora that a certain right-wing group saw him as a potential dictator and as a power-hungry man. To this, Commander Pastora said: That is the image that those who were unable to kill me, thanks to God's intervention, want to portray. He added: Now they want to eliminate me in another way: by boycotting our logistical supplies, taking away our communications equipment, radios, planes and helicopters, and by expelling me from the alliance that I founded and nourished. Worse yet, they are attempting to eliminate 10,000 men that are fighting on Nicaragua's southern front, our Commander Eden Pastora said. I am not seeking power, he stated.

ARDE REPORTS ATTACK ON INTERIOR MINISTRY TROOPS

PA242243 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces General Command War Bulletin No 276 issued 23 July in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua"]

[Text] ARDE's Armed Forces General Command reports to the Nicaraguan people and to the world's friendly peoples that:

1. At 0600 on 19 July, the heroic Pajaro Blanco Column of the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Unit, under the command of Companero Gallo, attacked the Interior Ministry's special troops in Chato Medrano settlement, San Miguelito Municipality, Chontales Department.

2. In this clash ARDE's Sandinist revolutionary forces killed eight and wounded many enemy soldiers, among them three Cuban mercenaries, from the forces of the nine terrorist traitors. On our side, we regret the hoeric death of Companero Julio Gonzalez Gaitan.

The peasants' rebellion will defeat the ones that betrayed our revolution and also the Cuban-Soviet occupation Army.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, General Commander of ARDE's Armed Forces

BRIEFS

GRANADA YOUTH CONTINGENT -- The Interior Ministry's 4th Region Office has turned over the first contingent of 300 youths who joined the Patriotic Military Service [SMP] to SMP officers in Granada. These youths will defend the country's sovereignty somewhere in Nicaragua. A political event was held at the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Plaza in Jalteva where the group was turned over to the SMP. In addition to parents and friends, this ceremony was attended by Deputy Commander Saul Alvarez, Interior Ministry delegate in this region, and Federico Lopez, FSLN political secretary in the 4th Region. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 22 Jul 84 PA]

GHANA'S RAWLINGS ARRIVES FOR VISIT, MEETINGS

AB241218 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The chairman of the Provincial National Defense Council, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, is in the Cuban capital, Havana, for a state visit. During the visit he will take part in activities marking the 31st anniversary of the guerrilla attack on an army barracks, an event celebrated by the Cubans at the start of their revolution.

Flight Lt Rawlings was met on arrival at Havana airport by President Fidel Castro. His visit is seen as another sign of the warm relations between Ghana and Cuba. Flight Lt Rawlings, accompanied by a high-level delegation, flew to Havana from Managua where he attended festivities marking the fifth anniversary of the 1979 Sandinista revolution.

In a message of good will issued in Managua, Flight Lt Rawlings expressed Ghana's solidarity and total support for the struggle of the people of Nicaragua. He said the victory of July 19, 1979 remains a constant source of admiration and inspiration for all progressive peoples.

At a news conference later, Flight Lt Rawlings thanked the people of Nicaragua for inviting him to visit Nicaragua and allowing him to learn about the revolutionary leadership. He described the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the revolution as a self-expression of people's awareness.

Flight Lt Rawlings urged journalists to be guided by this reality because the Nicaraguan people have, as he put it, carried out a long struggle to create the existing climate of political freedom. He added that if Americans knew what is really going on in Nicaragua, they could do something to change the course of the policy pursued by the Reagan administration. Chairman Rawlings said the Nicaraguan and Cuban experiences could be very useful for Ghana.

Tours Isle of Youth

FL250121 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Today on the Isle of Youth, Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, told the young people from his country who are studying on the Isle of Youth to be very strong, very well disciplined, and to learn from Cuba.

The Ghanaian leader spoke to the 610 students of the Heroes of Baire School in the special municipality, where he arrived with the delegation that he heads and other persons who accompanied him.

GDR CONGRATULATES CASTRO, PARTY, CUBAN PEOPLE

FL250057 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The top GDR leaders sent cordial congratulations today to the Communist Party of Cuba, the Councils of State and Ministers, and the Cuban people on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks. The message, signed by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State, and addressed to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stresses the historical significance of the date and wishes the Cuban people success and new victories in the building of socialism. The document is also signed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

MILITARY MISSION IN ANGOLA HOLDS MEETING

FL241240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Party leaders from Cuba's military mission in Angola have held a meeting and sent a letter to Minister of the FAR Army General Raul Castro on ending their tour of duty.

The letter expresses the decision of the Communists and internationalist combatants in the brother nation of Angola, to continue with those efforts which prove necessary in the struggle against the common enemy. Attending the meeting were the principal chiefs and party leaders. They studied their political work experiences, the various methods and methodologies and the other activities conducted to increase preparedness and combat ability.

At the meeting the delegates talked about their work experiences in Angola, and in a spirit of critical se analysis, reached agreement on how to increase the troops defensive ability and better the living conditions.

Cuba's Ambassador to Angola, Rodolfo Puente Ferro, alternate Central Commitee member, talked about the general political situation in Africa and specifically on Agostino Neto's homeland at the meeting.

Colonel Gustavo Milian, first deputy chief of the FAR's central political directorate, gave the closing speech in which he underscored the imperative necessity of being prepared for war. After giving an appraisal of the meeting, Colonel Milian directed those present to continue working responsibly and with dedication, to widen their experiences, and said that the officers should remember these experiences to later discuss them upon their return to Cuba.

YOUTH BRIGADE MEMBER DISCUSSES REAGAN POLICIES

FL241410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The seventh contingent from the Antonio Maceo Brigade, composed of youths of Cuban origin who sympathize with the revolution and who live in the United States, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela, and Spain, are making preparations to participate in activities in Cuba.

During their stay in Cuba, the contingent of more than 70 members, will visit historical, cultural, and social places of interest, they will be able to appraise the development of our process, participate in recreational activities, and will work at the (Zeida) citrus plant.

[Begin Felicia Soto, brigade member living in the United States, recording] Since 1977, when our first contingent was formed, one of the tasks of the Antonio Maceo Brigade has been to provide Cuban youths living overseas the opportunity of learning about the Cuban reality through direct experience. Many new members have joined the contingent to further their knowledge of the political, economic, and cultural development of Cuba's revolutionary process.

Today, more than ever, the Reagan administration's bellicose and interventionist policies are undoubtedly endangering the survival of our America's development. We believe that the only way to solve the serious problems confronting the Central American and Caribbean regions, are through dialogue and peace negotiations. [end recording]

The members of the Antonio Maceo Brigade work in the United States supporting the less reactionary presidential candidate to try and prevent Ronald Reagan's reelection, which as they say, would leave minorities who live in the United States in a worse situation and would increase the bellicose policies of the United States against our America.

EL SALVADOR'S DUARTE MEETS WITH U.S. PRESIDENT

PA240426 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Salvadoran regime leader Jose Napoleon Duarte met today in Washington with U.S. President Ronald Reagan following a tour of Western Europe aimed at improving the tarnished image of Salvadoran authorities. As Duarte was meeting with Reagan, a large number of people gathered in front of the White House to protest U.S. Central American policy. Following his meeting with Reagan, Duarte said that he is hopeful that the U.S. Congress will approve the new aid requested by Reagan for his country and expressed his support for Washington's military support of the anti-Sandinist groups.

U.S. MANEUVERS WITH HONDURAS CRITICIZED

PA240430 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The start of new Honduran-U.S. war maneuvers shows that this Central American country will continue to be a U.S. stronghold despite the announced review of the 1954 bilateral military treaty, said Alejandro Paz Barnica, leader of one of the three factions of the ruling Liberal Party. Alejandro Paz Barnica said that U.S. military aid has caused Honduras' economic situation to deteriorate, and has totally broken the neutrality policy with which President Suazo Cordova's government promised to comply.

The Honduran foreign secretary's brother admitted that the United States has armed that country militarily to use it as a pawn in its Central American plans. Alejandro Paz Barnica demanded the dismantling of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary camps in Honduras which, he stressed, have always operated with the Tegucigalpa regime's approval.

SALPRESS REPORTS ON 'U.S. BOMBINGS' OF EL SALVADOR

FL241452 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The Salvadoran press agency SALPRESS has reported that U.S. airplanes are droping phosphorus, fragmentation, and incendiary bombs over El Salvador. According to the reports, the bombings occur about 43 times a month, using a daily average of 7 and 1/2 tons of explosives. The report indicates the start of a large scale air war with the indiscriminate use of chemical and bacteriological weapons made in the United States, especially the use of phosphorus which seriously hurts the civilian population.

REAGAN REMARKS CITED ON NICARAGUA ISSUE

FL242334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] THE NEW YORK TIMES said in an editorial today that President Ronald Reagan's recent attacks against Nicaragua have increased in stridency but decreased in credibility. The editorial said that Reagan's recent statement that the Nicaraguan people are trapped in a totalitarian dungeon is very inappropriate for an administration that minimizes its own conclusions on the far worse conditions existing in El Salvador. The words used to pressure the Congress to reinitiate aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution can be described as strident, THE NEW YORK TIMES said.

NICARAGUA'S BORGE ON FSLN'S GOALS, ACHIEVEMENTS

PA250332 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Tomas Borge, one of the founders of the FSLN, interviewed by PRELA correspondent Pedro Martinez Pirez on 23 July in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] [Pirez] Today, 23 July, we commemorate 23 years of the FSLN's existence. We are in Managua talking with the only surviving FSLN founder: Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, current Nicaraguan interior minister and member of the FSLN National Directorate. Borge, I would like to hear your opinion on the program started 23 years ago and what has been achieved.

[Borge] The FSLN was born with its feet firmly planted on the ground and with vigorous wings on its sides. We combined imagination with realism; we were dreamers and pragmatists. We were able to find the road to history. Therefore, it is not a mere coincidence that with these attributes the FSLN, which was founded by Carlos Fonseca and has his seal and goals, has survived enormous obstacles. The FSLN's initial program is the same program being implemented by the revolutionary power. It is a simple, daring, and thorough program; it is a program which comprised the variety of historical programs in Nicaragua. It did not make impossible pledges and, due to its daring nature, it was able to not only ascertain the people's hopes and the beautiful plans for a revolution, but also the people's specific conditions, demands and needs.

The FSLN's initial program foresaw the role of the working classes, which used tactical abilities to unite wills regarding its political platform and to face the current common enemy -- the Somozist regime -- without losing the Nicaraguan revolution's anti-imperialist essence. Different social sectors joined one plan, but the FSLN never gave up its principles. It never made false pledges and it did not make impossible pledges; it never fooled anyone or said veiled lies or partial truths. Instead, using simple and uncomplicated truths, the FSLN showed the people the road to national liberation.

We never said that peaceful solutions would solve the problem; we always said that the armed struggle would be the road to solve the dramatic situation in Nicaragua. We never assumed anticommunist positions for the sake of a political tactic, that was contrary to our principles. We always knew that anticommunism is the front used by reactionaries and the pretext that U.S. imperialism uses to attack the peoples. Therefore, our initial plans included, among other things, friendship with all the peoples of the world. Within this friendship, we always considered our friendship with the Cuban people as a privilege.

We pledged we would eliminate the coercive methods used by the Somozist government. This essentially meant we would have to eliminate the dominant classes' coercive methods. That is exactly what we have done. We have replaced a national guard with a people's army, by armed forces identified with the people and which responds to the Nicaraguan revolution's political and ideological concepts.

We pledged we would turn over the land to the peasants and that is exactly what we have done. Three million manzanas of land have been used by the revolution to benefit the people, more than 1 million manzanas of land have been given to the peasants. We pledged we would eliminate the darkness of illiteracy and that is exactly what we have done. We carried out a literacy drive that virtually crushed this social stigma in our country. We pledged that workers in our country would have a priority role within our society and that is exactly what we have done. This is a revolution of and for the workers.

Using a flexible political tactic we have spoken of a mixed economy and political pluralism. We have fulfilled our pledges even though we must bear in mind that a mixed economy and political pluralism are possible in a revolution. Therefore, this benefits the social classes which wield power. Mixed economy and political pluralism exist in other countries, but in many cases these economic and political concepts are at the service of dominant classes.

This is what is taking place in Nicaragua: We have not fulfilled our initial program but we ask ourselves: Are there still hopes for our dreams? There are things we still must fulfill. We have not overcome our backwardness, poverty, and technological dependence. Our shoulders are bearing the enormous weight of our external debt. Certain nonrevolutionary concepts still prevail in our country and there is an ideological struggle between revolutionary and reactionary ideas. Some day we will create a society where revolutionary ideas prevail, where we have vanquished selfishness, exploitation, and all forms of economic dependence. We will create a developed society where man will be the main element of this society. He will be a renewed, different, and powerful man for his moral capacity within a superior society which vanquishes the vices and stigmas of the past forever. Then, we will have completely fulfilled the dreams which made the FSLN, Carlos Fonseca's dreams, and the plans of the Sandinist people's revolution possible.

BAYARDO ARCE ON NICARAGUA'S COMING ELECTIONS

FL241906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] The FSLN has turned in its list of candidates for the 4 November elections, making it the first Nicaraguan political party to enter its candidates.

At a ceremony at the Supreme Electoral Council in Managua, coordinator of the FSLN's political committee commander Bayardo Arce presented the appropriate documents. He later told the press that the aggression suffered by Nicaragua had nothing to do with whether or not elections take place in the country.

The Sandinist leader warned that if the Right took part in the elections and lost, U.S. leaders would probably say that there had been a fraud and President Reagan could then justify continuing the war. Bayardo Arce clearly indicated that U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people had nothing to do with the country's internal affairs, and reminded that Reagan's electoral platform envisages the destruction of the Sandinist revolution.

Bayardo Arce said he was confident that Sandinist Front would obtain an overwhelming majority, and that with their votes, the Nicaraguan people will indicate their willingness for change.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES KILL FARMER IN NICARAGUA

PA232316 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] On 19 July a counterrevolutionary group killed a farmer who had been kidnapped in (El Garabato) region of Matagalpa Department in northern Nicaragua a few days ago.

It was reported in Managua that Noel Rivera, a farmer, had been kidnapped by mercenaries who work for the CIA and was found dead in a place known as (La Bruja) 2 days later. He had been beaten, had bayonet wounds, and showed signs of having been tortured.

NEW ARMED ORGANIZATION PLANTS FLAGS IN LIMA

PA2500358 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] An armed organization that has recently appeared in Peru distributed propaganda in downtown Lima. The Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement [Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru] planted one of their flags at each of three busy Lima locations. The Peruvian weekly CARETAS has published new reports on persons detained by counterinsurgency forces of the Ayacucho region.

CAMAGUEY MTT MEMBERS COMPLETE TRAINING, GRADUATE

FL241834 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] At the Camaguey Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] 580 members of defense council zones from all the Municipalities of Camaguey have concluded their training. Moreover, 385 individuals responsible for disciplinary commissions in the defense zones also have completed their training. With the purpose of preparing all the people for defense, the Camaguey provincial MTT center gives, general courses on marksmanship, engineering, and topography. The center also offers courses in the defense zones with the support of governing organizations. In concluding the graduation ceremony, Juan Antonio Bravo, member of the party Provincial Committee and president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly in Camaguey said:

[Begin Bravo recording] We should all move in the direction of carrying out the proposals Fidel made when he said: We can say we are prepared for defense when each one of our militia members, our workers, each citizen who is able to defend the fatherland knows what he has to do. For that we are preparing ourselves -- to conquer in the war of all the people. Long live the Territorial Troops Militias. [applause] [end recording].

BRIEFS

COMPLETION OF RAILROAD YARD -- During the (Temper) machines national competition, the San Luis railroad yard in Santiago de Cuba and its connection to the central railway will be completed, which will facilitate railroad operations between the Provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo. [Summary] [Havana Televison Service in Spanish 1726 GMT 19 Jul 84 FL]

BARBADOS

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS DIFFICULTIES IN ECONOMY

FL242023 Bridgetown CANA in English 2326 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, July 23, CANA -- The Barbados economy could remain in difficulty this year, despite the improved performance of the sugar and oil industries and an upswing in the number of holiday-makers visiting the island, the Central Bank said.

Real growth this year was not expected to be above two per cent and "high levels" of unemployment may persist, the bank said.

In a just-released 30-page review of the performance of the Barbadian economy in the first three months of this year, the bank said low export prices and the weakness of European currencies against the U.S. dollar bedevilled the sugar industry, where last year's output of 100,000 tonnes was 18 per cent higher than the previous year's production.

It also said that although arrivals in the first quarter rose to 104,739 -- a 10 per cent hike on January-March 1983 visits -- tourists were spending less time on the island.

Generally, the bank said, economic output rose by about five to six per cent during the first quarter, but the recovery of the key sectors of the economy was uneven.

Growth was concentrated in agriculture, where "both the sugar and non-sugar sub-sectors performed creditably," the bank said, with production in manufacturing stagnating and the tourist industry "operating well below its capacity."

One of the bright spots was the small oil industry, where there was "a sharp increase in the production of crude oil."

But the bank said "heavy job losses in the last 12 months, particularly in the manufacturing and service sectors, lifted unemployment to its highest first-quarter level since 1976." During the first quarter of this year unemployment increased to 15.7 per cent, the bank reported. "This level of unemployment is the highest in the first quarter for eight years and is now 1.1 percentage points higher than a year ago," it added. The number of women employed fell 1,200, with losses occurring mainly in the manufacturing and service industries. The decline in the employment of men was "less drastic" -- a loss of 300 jobs. The average annual inflation rate -- 4.7 per cent -- was the lowest since mid-1977.

Following are some of the comments the bank made on key sectors:

Oil: Crude oil output reached record levels during the first quarter. Recently drilled levels have been particularly productive and with 20 more wells in production than for the same period last year output improved by 83 per cent to 1,615 barrels a day. At the current rate, output should reach about 600,000 barrels this year, which would raise output from 37 per cent to about 45 per cent of domestic requirements.

Manufacturing: For the fourth successive year, activity in the manufacturing sector decreased during the first quarter. While the decline of half a percentage point was well below that for the corresponding period last year, output was lower in all the major industries except garments and electronics. Growth in the electronics industry was especially strong (42 per cent) while garment production rose by 7.3 per cent.

Agriculture: Production in the non-sugar agricultural sector continued its upward trend. Increased capacity of the fishing fleet and better storage facilities produced a catch twice as large as for the first quarter of 1983. There were plentiful supplies of vegetables and ground provisions which, together with the glut of fish, kept down food prices. Milk production was 15.5 per cent higher than for January-March 1983, but poultry output was only 2.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

Balance of payments: There was a small surplus of 8.0 million dollars (1 Bds dollar; 50 cents U.S.) on the balance of payments, about half that recorded in the first quarter of last year. Apart from drawings under the International Monetary Fund stand-by arrangement (which was officially concluded on May 31) there was no major inflows of capital. The electronics industry apart, export growth shrank: imports, however, were growing at a faster rate than a year ago. Given the weak first quarter performance of the balance of payments, and the expectation of only a very moderate increase in sugar receipts, the increase in foreign exchange reserves for the year will be quite small.

DOMINICA

CHARLES DISCUSSES REAGAN-CARIBBEAN MEETING

FL241644 Bridgetown CANA in English 2002 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 23, CANA -- Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today said the recent Caribbean Community (Caricom) Heads of Government Conference in the Bahamas and meetings between Caribbean leaders and President Reagan at the University of Columbia, South Carolina were beneficial to Dominica.

Miss Charles told Parliament the Caricom meeting dealt with matters that concerned Dominica rather than those of an ideological nature.

"Great progress was made and it is left to be seen before the end of the year whether the action we took will make the whole Caricom programme a successful one," she added.

She said that for success to be achieved it would mean that the region would have to ensure that "we buy more Caricom goods rather than from outside." Trade matters dominated the meeting.

"In spite of the fact that some people thought the meeting would not be of any use, everyone was concerned and was determined to make it a successful meeting and as a result we certainly came down to discussions which could mean a great deal for Caribbean integration," Charles added.

Charles said last week's South Carolina meeting had afforded Caribbean leaders the opportunity of holding discussions with U.S. State and Trade Department officials as well as with Reagan on the benefits of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

She said the discussions centred on the fact that "the aid package must be extended and must be continued and are also looking at certain items which must be looked at again in the CBI."

"We feel that the meeting was successful and that we were able to point out to the persons directly concerned... the matters we would like much attention paid to," she added.

"It is expected that there will be results by the end of the year," she told Parliament.

PANAMA

LABOR MINISTER MELO RESIGNS, GONZALEZ APPOINTED

PA250403 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Arturo Melo, labor and social welfare minister, has resigned. President Jorge Illueca has temporarily appointed Gonzalo Gonzalez in Melo's place until a new minister is appointed. Gonzalo Gonzalez is the minister of the presidency.

PARAGUAY

JOSE ANTONIO AYALA TO END 35-YEAR EXILE

PY250045 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2203 GMT 24 Jul 84

[Text] Formusa, 24 Jul (DYN) -- Jose Antonio Ayala, a former president of the Paraguayan Liberal Party, tomorrow will end a 35-year exile after General Alfredo Stroessner's regime last week authorized his entry in Paraguay Sources of the opposition to the Paraguayan Government have reported that Ayala will leave for Asuncion from Formosa. Ayala, who was invited by Liberal groups in Paraguay, will hold talks with politicians from all sectors and will voice his views on the current political situation in Paraguay through a public message, it was reported.

SURINAME

UN HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP TO ARRIVE FOR TALKS

FL231040 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jul 84

[Text] A UN mission led by Kenyan lawyer Amos (Weithel) will be visiting Suriname from Monday until Friday. Mr (Weithel) is a special reporter from the UN Commission for Human Rights. The delegation will have talks with government officials, soldiers, and other people who can provide information about the events of December, 1982, when 15 critics of the Bouterse regime were shot dead. According to the leading daily newspaper in Suriname, the UN delegation has received assurances from the government that no reprisals will be taken against anyone providing information or evidence. The UN representation had originally planned to visit Suriname in October of last year.